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[ONE PENNY.]

THE PORTSMOUTH REVIEW.

The anxiously looked for review of the Volunteers of the southern and western counties, with the troops in garrison, was held on Monday, and passed off most successfully. There was no hitch whatever in the arrangements, and the weather was delightful, the display contrasting strongly in these respects with that held at Dover on Easter Monday.

For some unexplained reason, the authorities kept the place of the review, and, in fact, all important particulars, back till almost the last moment; but on Saturday it became known that the whole of the manoeuvres would take place on Southsea-common, thus concentrating the movements within a very small space, and the programme which was put forth by an evening paper proved substantially correct:—"The troops altogether will reach about 8,000 men, divided into five brigades, composed of two of regular troops, and 5,000 Volunteers, which will form the other three brigades. General Sir George Buller, the commandant of the district, will assume the chief command. The regulars will represent the attacking force, whilst the volunteers will be the defence. The general outline of the evolutions is supposed to be that the attacking force have been landed by a fleet on Southsea Beach, under cover of the fire of their ships, and that their principal point of attack is Southsea Castle, which will be defended by the Volunteers. This will entail a great variety of manoeuvres on Southsea-common, in the course of which the defenders are driven in by the enemy, and will fall back on the fortifications in much the same manner as the Volunteers did on Easter Monday at Dover. The fleet will support the attack, but will be ultimately silenced by the fire of the fortifications, and, after a severe fight, the invaders are supposed to be driven back to their ships."

The chance of seeing so fine a military spectacle of course induced thousands of people to make a holiday of the day, and few of them could have been disappointed in the result. As a county review simply, there can be no occasion to draw any comparison between it and the annual gatherings of the Volunteers under metropolitan Volunteer arrangements; but this much may be observed, that it was held in the centre of the most extensive of all the coast defences of the kingdom, and that the artillery and infantry of the regular forces which took part in it nearly equalled the strength of the Volunteers present, thus making the number who actually participated greater than was expected. The day opened brightly, and continued exceptionally fine throughout. All shops and places of business were closed, and the inhabitants spent the day on Southsea-common, or in the highways and byways, wherever there was a chance of witnessing the arrival of Volunteers, the gathering of the troops of the garrison, the sham fight, and, lastly, the departure of the Volunteers who had come from a distance. Excursion trains arrived during the morning, bringing large numbers of visitors, and as the time for the mustering of the troops on Southsea-common drew near, the general public was everywhere present in such numbers that it became difficult to imagine how the common could give



MR. BENJAMIN HIGGS, THE CLERK TO THE CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.—(SEE PAGE 1122.)

standing room for all, and space upon it be kept for the movements of the Volunteers and troops. Barriers had been erected at various points around the common to keep the people clear of the ground over which the troops would manoeuvre, and some excellently framed regulations were drawn up by the municipal authorities and the Review Committee, but their efficiency remained to be proved by the experience of the day.

The 13th Surrey Rifles (Guildford) was the first corps to march into the town from the railway station, and it piled arms on the glacis near the Montague ravelin about 11 a.m. Other corps from Brighton, Salisbury, Weymouth, Christchurch, and other places arrived shortly afterwards, and followed the example of their comrades from Guildford. Soon after 1 p.m. detachments of the 33rd and 35th Regiments and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry marched on to Southsea-common and were posted on the ground to keep it clear for the movements of the troops, and by 2 p.m. the Royal Marine Artillery arrived on the ground in two battalions and took up their assigned position on the right of the line of alignment. Just before 3 o'clock the entire force to be reviewed, Regulars

and Volunteers, were drawn up in line of contiguous columns, and immediately afterwards the reviewing officer, Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, accompanied by a numerous staff of officers and a mounted escort, galloped on to the ground, and, halting in front, was received with a general salute.

A brief inspection of the force as it stood was made by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Buller, and the march past immediately followed in open columns of companies. The Volunteer cavalry led a body of magnificently mounted horsemen, under the command of Colonel Bowers, the well-known master of one of the Hampshire Hunts. Two field batteries of Royal Artillery followed. The Marine Artillery, the 2nd battalion 13th Regiment, 101st, and 67th followed, making up the 1st division, under Brigadier-General Carey, all marching past irreproachably.

The 2nd Division was led by the field battery of six guns of the 3rd Hants Volunteer Artillery, followed by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hants Volunteer Garrison Artillery, all of whom looked well. All the Volunteer Infantry marched past very steadily with arms at the trail. The Brighton men especially distinguished themselves by their steadiness, and looked exceedingly well in their scarlet tunics, but they were rivalled both in appearance and steadiness by the Hants Engineers from Southampton. The greys of Hampshire and Sussex, with the greens of Surrey, Dorset, and the Isle of Wight, indeed, all did well. The march past occupied exactly half an hour.

The force was now divided into two bodies, one as the attacking force, under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B., marching out to the eastward of Southsea Castle, and taking up a position there preparatory to advancing to the attack; and the defending force, under the command of Major-General Carey, retiring within the walls of Portsmouth for the defence of the place. Out seaward, between Spithead and

the Horse Shoal, lay the Scorpion turret-sloop, with bulwarks down and steam up, ready to engage Southsea Castle when signalled, while further off, half hid in the haze which covered the water, lay the six screw gunboats which were ready to aid her in the attack. Captain Courtney, flag captain to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, commanded the flotilla. The gunboats soon began to give signs of their intention to enter into the fray, and in reply to a signal from Admiral Hope's steam yacht, the Fire Queen, began to creep in slowly towards the castle.

A gun fired from the King's Bastion of the town fortifications gave the alarm, which was immediately followed by Southsea Castle opening fire from the guns on its keep upon Scorpion and her fleet of gunboats. The enemy's fleet were some time before they replied to the fire from the castle, but the six smaller craft were gradually closing up round the turret-sloop which lay near the entrance to the harbour channel, and right under the guns of the castle. The enemy's land force in the meantime were advancing against the castle along the line of sea beach from the eastward, with the Volunteer cavalry and artillery in advance, the latter oper- ing



fire upon the left flank of the castle. The gunboats had now taken up a position inside the Scorpion, and within half a dozen cables' lengths of the seaward defences of the castle, and open fire, the little Staunch coming up the last, with her 12-ton gun peeping out grimly through her bow port. A reconnoitring force, while this attack was being made upon the castle by the land and sea forces of the enemy, issued from the garrison, composed of the 67th Infantry and a field battery of the Royal Artillery, and felt their way towards the enemy. The latter advanced his cavalry, driving in the sharpshooters of the 67th; but the latter formed square, threw in a heavy Snider fire, driving off the venturesome horsemen, and the battery unlimbering, hastened the cavalry in their retreat. A second and a third charge was made by the cavalry on the left flank of the 67th; but the South Hampshires again formed square, and repulsed them just as the castle hauled down its flag in token of surrender. Again the cavalry made a very effective charge, but the fire of rifle and artillery again proved too much for them, and drove them back. The castle having been taken, the enemy now made a general advance in the direction of Portsmouth, the gunboats covering his left flank and engaging the town batteries in advance. The enemy pushed forward a strong body of skirmishers and drove back the reconnoitring force, which retired slowly across the common and towards the walls of the town, covered by skirmishers and artillery fire. The retreat of the 67th Regiment and the Artillery over the common and into the fortress, covered by a heavy fire from the artillery mounted on the town defences was one of the most effective events of the day. The enemy advanced with a strong line of skirmishers and field artillery in front. With the latter marched a naval officer, and a body of seamen landed from the fleet, carrying the ensign of the captured castle. The 3rd brigade of the enemy, by a flank movement executed simultaneously with the advance of his 4th brigade over the common, through the streets of Southsea, debouched in front of the town defences at the centre and on the extreme left. The enemy then uniting his entire force, prepared to assault the fortress, and attacked it throughout the whole length of its defence, his fleet redoubling their fire upon the seaward face of the defences. The naval attack failed utterly, as it was intended to do, and the fleet, succumbing to the more powerful artillery of the fortress, surrendered, and was taken into the harbour. The assault of the enemy on the land face of the fortress was partially successful at the first onset, his storming columns getting possession of the Montague and King's ravelins. A heavy fire opened from the main ramparts upon the two ravelins, and along the entire face of the works by the defenders soon rendered the position of the assailants untenable, and the outworks were regained. A sortie by the garrison with the 2nd battalion of the 13th Regiment and a battery of field artillery on the enemy's right flank compelled him to abandon his position on the left of the defence, and a second sortie against his right, following immediately upon the first, completed his discomfiture, and ended in his retreat, covered by his cavalry and artillery with lines of skirmishers. This ended the day's proceedings. All engaged, the Regular troops as well as the Volunteers, seemed to enter into the afternoon's work before them in the best possible spirit. The review was got over in excellent time, and by 6 o'clock many of the Volunteers who had come to the review from a distance had left again by rail for their homes.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

We have already spoken of the resemblance in our present fashions to those of the time of Louis XV., and there is much truth in the remark of a monthly contemporary in reference to this revival, that if we thus copy the eccentricities of another age, we shall create a great difference between the fashions of the rich and those of the middle classes. "The great principles of equality which came in with the French Revolution extended to fashions as well as to greater things, and since then there has not been a marked difference between the shape and fashion of the dress of the grande dame and that of the bourgeoisie; they differed little except in the richness and quality of the materials. But now it is otherwise, and we already mark the change. It is not as sensible, no doubt, as it would be were differences of rank kept as nicely as in former times. Now a-days, all who can afford it, and many who in truth cannot, will endeavour to dress just in the same style as madame la duchesse; but still there are limits which the bourgeoisie cannot overpass. It is not the expense alone of the present fashionable mode of dress which will prevent her imitating it; it is the discomfort attending it for all who cannot pass their lives reclining either upon a couch or on the cushions of a carriage, or perching just taking a turn in the Tulleries, with mind entirely engrossed with the dillidilly of holding one's train upon the arm with becoming grace!"

At present the pretty Louis XV. *retrogresses* costumes are greatly assumed in Paris, and those who cannot afford to have them in silk and satin wear them in mohair and other fancy materials. The full tournure at the back is also generally adopted, and indoor dresses are made with flounces or flutings and ruffles round the bottom, and a puffing at the top of the skirt. A trimming of flutings or ruffles simulates either a fichu or pelerie or a low corselet upon the high bodice.

There is little to add at present to the comprehensive details we have already given of the spring fashions in London and Paris, as well as America, but in our next number we shall probably have some novelties to describe.

A REMARKABLE discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S "WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER" never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth, it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles. Price six shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

MAY has come in with smiles, though for the first week or two it may as likely as not be marked with rather boisterous weather, and even nocturnal frosts. May is generally a very busy month, but the last two weeks are a specially active time, for the half hardy and most of the tender annuals will then be ready to transplant to where they are to bloom, and the perennials and bedding plants generally will be mostly ready to get into position for their summer display.

In the flower garden the borders should be forked over and dressed, if not done already. Sow a succession of annuals, and sow tender kinds in heat. Get carnations and picotees into their blooming pots, and be careful not to injure the roots in shifting them. This is the best season to plant rockeries.

Ranunculuses.—Stir the surface of the ground, bruise the lumps, lay the soil close to the tubes and roots; and if the weather be dry give them a good soaking of water, enough to sink a few inches into the ground.

Thin out all the patches of annuals sown out of doors, and plant out of frames such as are sufficiently hardy and strong enough to bear the shift. Also plant out hardy edging plants like *Veronica incana* and the *Cerastiums*. It will lessen the labour when the grand rush comes, and also give the edging time to get nicely established before the season is too far advanced. Herbaceous plants that have been struck from stools placed in heat should be hardened off quickly and turned out. It will give them an opportunity to flower in a creditable manner this season. This is impossible when they are kept starving in small pots until the middle of the summer, as is generally the case.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—The early-flowering pelargoniums will be doing good service here, now that the cyclamens, cinerarias, and primulas are mostly over. A very common failing here is to exert all the energies in forcing plants for an early display, and then have little or nothing between that and the time the ordinary pelargoniums turn in. The principal display ought to consist now of roses which have been brought on steadily; these will beat in freshness and beauty all that are grown entirely in the open air, supposing them to have the right treatment.

Greenhouse.—Any of the azaleas which are in bad condition, or grown out of shape, must be dealt with soon, or the season will be lost. In the first place, prune them hard back, and set the pots on a moderate bottom-heat, or, if not too warm, plunge the pots to about half their depth, and keep them well syringed with tepid water. The buds will soon push, and after they get about an inch in length re-pot them. Take them out of the pots, reduce the ball considerably, and shift into a size larger or return to the same size again. Use good fibrous loam and peat with plenty of sand; pot firm, and return to the bottom-heat again, and treat as before until they are nicely established. Plants in good health will only need re-potting and tying into shape. Camellias started early must not be kept too hot, and should have a moderate degree of air to keep the wood short-jointed and firm. Soft wooded stuff must have attention, and that not in bloom fumigated freely directly any aphides make their appearance; for it is no use to let them spoil the plants and then fumigate. Clear the greenhouse of all kinds of bedding stuff; for if kept here up to the time for planting out it will be of little use to expect them to do much good. Sow seed of primulas and cinerarias for autumn flowering; a warm corner of the greenhouse will be sufficient. Cover the seed-pans with a piece of glass to prevent the surface soil drying too quickly.

Frames.—Instead of nipping off the flower-buds of *Centaurea ragulina* and *C. gymnocarpa*, which are now showing freely on old plants, let them expand, and give plenty of air whilst they are in flower. Gather the seed directly it is ripe, and sow in the same way as that of any other half-hardy plant. The seed vegetates very quickly, and the young plants require potting off before they get too much crowded. Any cool place out of doors will do for them until late in the autumn, and from then until spring cold-frame protection. The plants are equal to any raised from cuttings, and it will do away with a world of trouble attached to their propagation. Autumn-struck plants are difficult to get, and spring-struck which are comparatively easy to obtain in the hands of a good propagator, are hardly ever big enough to plant out for producing an immediate effect.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

So many of the vegetable crops sown in March month and through the early part of April are now up and in the same stage, that unless the utmost amount of activity is exercised some will suffer. Permanent crops like turnips, carrots, and onions, must be thinned out before the young plants get crowded and spoiled; such as lettuce, cabbage, and cauliflower, must be transplanted directly they are big enough, for they suffer less than when allowed to get large and drawn up. Celery must have plenty of air, excepting a few plants that may be pushed on to come in very early. The latest lot will be just ready for pricking out from the seed-pans. As this batch is for the main crop, it must not be neglected, but grown on without a single check in any way. The first time that can be spared may be profitably employed in getting the trenches ready for the earliest. The soil between the rows of growing crops must be stirred with the hoe to keep down weeds, which are now springing up so plentifully on all sides. Tomatoes and vegetable marrows can be planted out if a hand-light can be spared for their protection; otherwise they are best in the frames for the present. Sow dwarf French Beans for main crop, but the Scarlet Runners must not be sown for another fortnight. A small sowing of Endive may be made with the chance of getting a few early. They soon bolt, therefore it is best to sow them where the plants are to remain, and in rich soil. Earth up and stick Peas as they come on, as it helps to keep the sparrows off for a short time.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

The necessary operation of thinning the young shoots, or disbudbing peach, nectarine, and apricot trees, &c., should now be commenced in all earnest. Under proper protection they are generally well advanced already. Proceed by pinching off some of the twin growths, and by thinning out other shoots that are placed too thickly together. Be very careful in removing them not to bark the fruit-producing wood. The young shoot if not removed very carefully is very likely to draw a portion of the bark off with its "heel," hence the need

of this caution. In thinning out the young growths always endeavour to leave as many promising young shoots as possible down at the bottom or base of the tree, and to encourage them by every possible means, to fill out any vacancies which occur. This may often be done at the expense of much growth, which often is forced at the apex, and often so near the coping of the wall that, if left, they are of little use for next year's fruiting.

BENJAMIN HIGGS.

BENJAMIN HIGGS, to a description of whose career we devoted considerable space a week or two since, was for some years a clerk in the employ of the Great Central Gas Company. His salary was something less than £400 a year; while his style of living was that of a merchant prince. Had the history of Higgs appeared in a novel it would have been characterised as overdrawn and improbable; and truly, nothing in the numerous pages of the author of "Lady Audley's Secret"—acknowledged as the head and chief of the highly-spiced school—surpasses the facts now before us. Higgs lived at Tide-end House, Teddington, in a style difficult of conception by those whose aspirations do not soar above the ordinary everyday wants of the middle classes. The manner in which "Jacob Omnium" passed his days, in a magnificently furnished abode, with every luxury that the imagination could devise or money purchase, seems to have been an object of ambition with Benjamin Higgs, who was possessed of a much more soaring spirit than his name would lead one to suppose. Gentlemen of fortune living in the neighbourhood were completely eclipsed by the subject of our notice, who was regarded as the autocrat of Teddington and its whereabouts. Tide-end House, though possessed of most magnificent fittings, furniture, and effects (as the auctioneers say), became, however, much too small for our hero, and a castellated mansion was in process of construction at the moment when he, with an amount of discretion much to be commended, sniffed the danger, and departed from the scene of his former greatness. Higgs, like many other great men, was extremely charitable when the coin came out of other people's pockets, and his gate was eagerly sought by the poor and needy, who, if we are informed correctly, seldom or never came away empty-handed. Lucky speculations, and a small legacy or two, though extremely pleasant things, were hardly sufficient explanations of his ability to live as though possessed of the purse of Fortunatus on an income barely over £7 per week, and the neglect of the authorities of the company which employed Higgs cannot be too severely condemned. Indeed, a serious question arises as to which is the more culpable, the man in whose way a great temptation is placed, and who gives way to it, or the directors and auditors, who, sublimely unconscious and neglectful of their duties, allow the shareholders' money to be squandered right under their very noses. Legally, we have no doubt that Mr. Higgs is the only punishable party; but morally the others have much to answer for. Higgs, feeling that the day of detection was fast arriving, took his seat one day in a railway carriage with the ostensible purpose of travelling to the City, but has never since been heard of; and now that the money is gone and cannot be recovered, even if the defaulter is caught, lodgers, cashbooks, &c., are being vigorously scrutinised, with a view to ascertain the exact amount of his depredations. What may have been Higgs's feelings throughout his long and fraudulent career may, as the reporters say, "better be imagined than described;" but we should think that no better idea could be formed than from Dickens's conception of Mr. Merdle, who, in the midst of his splendours, is a lonely and extremely miserable man, ever haunted by the dread of discovery.

The case of Mr. Higgs, we may add, came before the Select Committee on Metropolitan Gas Companies on Monday. The company which enjoyed the benefit of Mr. Higgs's services are promoting a bill to enable them to raise £100,000, and Mr. Denison, Q.C., in opening their case, said the company would have been able to discharge a debt of £36,000 to which he had referred had it not been for the frauds of Mr. Higgs, whose defalcations amounted to something over £70,000. Higgs had been in the service of the company for seventeen years, and the directors had considered that they could place great confidence in him; and, with reference to the auditing of the accounts, there was an Act of Parliament of 1851, which empowered the Corporation to appoint auditors on their own behalf, such officials to be paid by the company. Directly the Act came into operation they appointed two gentlemen—viz. Mr. Chatteris and Mr. Baggis, who were both members of eminent City firms, so that the Corporation were as much to blame in the matter as the directors. Mr. Henry Chatteris was called as a witness, and gave some account of Higgs's *modus operandi*. It was one of the rules of the office that the collector was to take the money he received direct to the bankers, and then take the list and receipt to be passed into the company's books. That course had not been pursued since 1852, Higgs having persuaded the collectors to take the lists and money to him, stating that he would pay them into the bank. The accountant did not know of this proceeding. The late investigations showed that Higgs was in the habit on some occasions of keeping the whole of the money, and in other cases making out smaller lists, and then paying in the smaller sums. The defalcations were entirely kept from the company's cash-book and the banker's pass-book, so that all the accounts tallied. The entire amount of the defalcations had amounted since 1852 to upwards of £75,000. Higgs took care that the cash-book should show that the account was paid, so that no collector should call again upon the customer for an account which had been once paid.

It is stated that the rescue of the poor miners at Lock's Lane Pit, at Brierley Hill, cost the Earl of Dudley (the owner of the mine) not less than £25,000.

GREAT excitement was created in the Edgware-road the other evening by the appearance of a horse and jockey in full racing costume galloping madly towards the Marble Arch. It turned out that the jockey and horse were to have taken part in Mr. Boucicault's drama of *Flying Scud*, now being performed at the Alfred Theatre, but just before going on the stage the horse tripped on a bag of torpedoes, used to imitate the cracking of whips, and the loud bang so alarmed the animal that he bolted out of a side door, leaving the race to be won by a dummy, and the curtain to fall on an inglorious tableau.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

On Monday night Mr. Raphael Felix commenced his third season of French Plays at St. James's Theatre under very brilliant auspices, the house being crowded with a distinguished audience, by whom the entertainments were received with enthusiastic expressions of approval. It is intended, as we have already explained, that the present season shall be divided into two sections, the first to be devoted to dramatic, and the second to operatic representations. The repertory of plays to be produced (all of which have passed the ordeal of the Lord Chamberlain) comprises some of the choicest works of the modern Parisian stage; and in the constitution of the *corps dramatique* care has been taken to select artists of established position, whose names will be an adequate assurance of the satisfactory style in which those pieces will be performed. Amongst the most eminent of the actors already engaged, and who are to appear in the course of the season, may be mentioned M.M. Lafont, Brindeau, C. Lemaitre, and Maurice Coste; and Mesdames A. Brindeau, Leonide Leblanc, and Masson. The performers have come for the most part from the Théâtre de la Port St. Martin, of which house M. Felix is manager. During the latter portion of the season, commencing early in June, when the performances will be musical, Madlle. Schneider and M. Dupuis will appear in some of M. Offenbach's most popular operas. With the prospect of entertainment so varied and attractive there can be little doubt that M. Felix's enterprise will command the success he seems desirous of meriting.

The piece with which the season was opened on Monday evening was George Sand's comedy of "Le Marquis de Villemor," a drama which attained considerable popularity in Paris when produced at the Odéon in the spring of 1864. So exceedingly simple is the story of this play that it would be no easy matter to mention any other work of dramatic architecture in which so lofty a superstructure—the comedy running to the height of four acts—has been reared upon so small a space of plot. Caroline de Saint Genex, a young gentlewoman of noble descent and still nobler nature, is reduced by family misfortunes from affluence to poverty. She endures her reverses with calm heroism, and, finding that she must work, not only for her own support, but for that also of her widowed sister, she gladly accepts employment as companion and amanuensis to the Marquis de Villemor. This old lady, a stately patrician of the *ancien régime*, vain of her lineage, yet not without sympathy for her fellow-creatures of more obscure extraction, has two sons, half-brothers, and a daughter, between whom there is a contrast of character as strong, though of somewhat different quality, as that between Joseph and Charles Surface. The elder, the Duc d'Aleria, is a man of pleasure, who, though already arrived at the mature age of 40, still retains his native freshness and vivacity of temper. He is in a state of hopeless impecuniosity; yet he bids gay defiance to care, and bestows no thought on the morrow. His brother, the Marquis de Villemor, his junior by seven years, is a sentimental *savant*, kind-hearted even to magnanimity, but the victim of a poetic melancholy which seems to have had its origin in the tragic issue of a love affair when he was still very young. To make a clean breast of it, he had had *un lien malheureux* with a lady who, being a married woman, could look at him only *à travers un remords*, as he delicately phrases it. Unmindful of the intervening terror, she looked at him notwithstanding; and the result was calamitous. Both the brothers are *épris* with Caroline, who consequently finds herself in a very embarrassing position. The Duc being of a volatile disposition, and not averse to change, is not so deeply smitten that he has much difficulty in retiring from the contest and leaving the field open for his kinsman. This he accordingly does, and the more readily that he soon finds another sweetheart in Diane de Sainttrilles, a romantic little heiress of seventeen, who has set her heart upon marrying a ruined man. She objects, indeed, at first, to the shortness of the courtship, but, being reminded by her suitor that the world was made in seven days, she perceives the logical analogy of the cases, and submits to her fate. Meantime the Marquis is very uncomfortable. He has fallen in love *au grand sérieux*, and what between his sad reminiscences of bygone days, his jealousy of his brother, and the uneasiness caused by the coyness of Caroline, who, distrustful of her own position, fears to favour his suit and the opposition of his mother, who thinks him worthy of a more brilliant alliance, he has a weary time of it, and makes but tardy progress with his suit. All comes right at last. After some passionate scenes, leading to much shedding of tears—for love-making is a lachrymose operation upon the French stage—Caroline becomes sensible of her lover's merits, and the marquis takes her to wife, with the full consent of his aristocratic mother, who, remembering the fortune of her future daughter-in-law, forgives her poverty, upon the high didactic principle, which may be regarded as the moral of the play, that "Le malheur noblement accepté est le premier des titres au respect." Of the subsidiary characters, the most important are Léonie, a sham baroness of eccentric manners, who loves the Duc for the sake of his coronet; the Comte de Dunieres, who has heraldry at his fingers' ends, and is an adept in the literature of lineage; and Pierre, an old retainer of the Saint Genex family, who enters the service of the Marquis only that he may be in a position to protect the interests of Caroline.

To say that the comedy was well performed is to say not a little for the Felix company, inasmuch as a play of this class tests the actors severely, exacting from them, as it does, much higher skill than is needed in the case of a melodrama, which, abounding in well-developed incidents, may be said, in stage parlance, to "act itself."

Dr. WILDE's Gresham lectures on "Music," will be given on May 7 and 8, at seven o'clock in the evening.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union, directed by Mr. Leach, will begin their season on the 6th of May.

Mr. G. W. MOORE, the "Bones" of the St. James's-hall, troupe of Christy Minstrels, has sailed for America.

Mr. ROSKIN will soon leave for Verona, to enjoy some frescoes for the Arundel Society.

Mrs. GOLDSCHMIDT is gone to join her husband in Sweden and is not expected in England until June.

Miss BOYD, the "Confederate heroine," is, according to the New York papers, now exhibiting as a dancer in New Orleans.

The whole library of the late Lord Farnham has just been sold, and realised upwards of £5,000.

Mr. ORCHARDSON has sold for 1,000 guineas his last picture, "An Ante-room of an Art Patron in the Middle Ages."

PAULINE LUCCA will visit Egypt it is said in the autumn, having accepted a brilliant engagement for Cairo—that is £3,200 for one month.

Mr. JOE JEFFERSON, of *Rip Van Winkle* celebrity, has just concluded an engagement for two seasons in America, at a salary of one thousand dollars (£200) a-week.

DON GABRIEL GARCIA TASSARA, who has recently been appointed Spanish Minister in London, held a similar post in Washington during more than three years, and occupies a prominent rank in the literary world as a poet and a public writer.

At Liverpool, a few nights ago, an actor was nearly blinded by real lightning introduced into a storm scene. There will be nothing left for the sensation dramatists by-and-by but to kill an actor every night. What a line for the bill—"Another actor will be killed to-night!"

From Berlin we hear that, by an order from the Intendant General, the dancers at the opera are enjoined to suppress their moustache, and that the grievance seems to them so serious that they have addressed a protest to the king.

Mr. GYE has been to Paris arranging with Madame Patti for the production at the Royal Italian Opera, of "Mignon," in which she is to play the part of the heroine; so that this year M. Ambrose Thomas will have no reason to complain of neglect.

THE Bombay papers say that arrangements are being made by a number of wealthy natives to build a new and spacious theatre in a central part of the island. The capital is to be raised by shares, and a committee will shortly be appointed to carry out the object.

MADAME ROSSEAU, of the Montmartre Theatre, Paris, has been obliged to effect an amicable termination of her engagement, on account of her connection with Firon, lately condemned to death for the murder in the Rue Mont-Thabor. None of the other performers would speak to her.

THE Siamese Twins have at last separated from us; the Circassian Lady, who, by-the-bye, must have required at least a bottle of Rowland's Macassar daily; and last though not least, the greatest lady in the land, have all disappeared, and the Egyptian-hall has been let for other entertainments.

ENGLISH opera will be produced at the Crystal Palace about the latter end of May, under the direction of Mr. George Perren, who will introduce a new English prima donna of great promise and talent. The orchestra will be on the usual grand scale of the establishment, and the chorus selected from the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE "GAITY" RESTAURANT.—Mr. John Hollingshead, manager of the Gaiety theatre, appealed to the justices at the Middlesex sessions, last week, against the refusal of the Holborn division of magistrate to grant a licence to the house and premises known as the Gaiety restaurant, in the Strand. The license was granted by a large majority, only four hands having been held up against it.

Mr. FEYDEAU has just written two articles on Mlle. Christine Nilsson, in which he says: "Peter the Great, when arrived at the culminating point of human greatness, carefully preserved his workman's dress. Christine Nilsson has preserved her violin, that fragile instrument of her fortune. She constantly looks at it, touches it, and, queen of art as she now is, she remembers the time when she carried a load of fagots on her back. Useless to remark that she is the providence of her family—seven brothers and sisters, neither more nor less, have been educated and fed by her. She defrayed herself the expenses of her own education. Her masters, her board, even the money paid by her benefactress of Guttenberg, have all been piously repaid by her. It is well to divulge such facts."

HERR FORMES AS SHYLOCK.—The well-known bass singer, Herr Formes, played the character of Shylock on Saturday night, at Glasgow. The *Scotsman*, in describing the performance, says:—"The Shylock of Saturday was a real human being, and no speech-making machine; and the audience saw an excellent Shylock, if not the Shylock of Shakespeare. There was no tendency to rant, and the actor never attempted to make Shylock a greater scoundrel than Shakespeare has shown him. But—and truthful criticism, unfortunately, is generally a collection of 'buts'—Herr Formes lacked truth, or, at all events, probability. It will also, or should, appear that Herr Formes stands outside and far above the ruck of mediocrity." The wearing of a pair of Balmoral boots by the actor seems to have given great offence to the critic.

FORTH-MING CONCERTS.—May 6—London Glee and Madrigal Union, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 7—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 13—Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," under the direction of Mr. Benedict, St. James's Hall, 8.0; London Glee and Madrigal Union, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 14—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 17—Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.0. May 19—New Philharmonic, St. James's Hall, 8.0. May 20—London Glee and Madrigal Union, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 21—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 24—M. Pague's Concert, St. George's Hall, 8.0. May 27—London Glee and Madrigal Union, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 28—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0. May 31—Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.0. June 1—Civil Service Musical Society, St. James's Hall, 8.0. June 2—New Philharmonic, St. James's Hall, 8.0. June 11—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0. June 14—Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.0. June 16—New Philharmonic, St. James's Hall, 8.0. June 18—Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recital, St. James's Hall, 3.0.

An odd incident occurred in the green-room at Niblo's (New York), the other evening, when one of the *corps de ballet* brought in a new-born female child which she had found in a dust-cart where it had been deposited, it is to be presumed, by its disconsolate parents. Lively sympathy was excited in behalf of the miserable little outcast, for whom "a benefit" was started on the spot, resulting in the collection of a sum of money, which was given to the girl who had discovered the bantling. It was further proposed, that as the ceremony of baptism had probably not been solemnised on the occasion of its birth, the infant "to the duty," that a name should be

conferred upon it. The proposal was hailed with acclamation, and carried out in irreverent fashion. Mr. Jarrett, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Henderson stood godfathers, and Miss Lydia Thompson godmother, and Mr. Beckett officiated as a sort of lay priest. The foundling received the imposing four-act appellation of Lydia Palmer Henderson Jarrett. The scene was rendered all the more incongruous, that everybody, with the exception of the managers, was dressed in the costume of extravagance; and the entire ceremony reminded one forcibly of the dress rehearsal of a sensation melodrama.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE IN CORNWALL.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on Wednesday, last week, at the Delabole Slate Quarries, near Camelford, where about 500 persons are employed. The quarries form one immense pit, having an area of something like 16 acres, and the depth in some parts is as much as 370ft. Then there is an additional 100ft. to the top of the slate rubble heaps surrounding the quarries. The slate and refuse are raised from the bottom by drawing engines connected with frameworks, called "poppet-heads," which overhang the pit. The poppet-heads have pulleys in their upper portions, over which drawing-chains work, and beneath are tables communicating with tramways, which are moved by windlasses. Without hardly a moment's warning, the most formidable of the poppet-heads gave way with a tremendous crash shortly after 5 o'clock p.m., carrying away with it all those who happened to be on the head, and also burying many poor creatures at work beneath. The crash was heard for miles around, and a large concourse of people soon congregated, and rendered all possible assistance.

On Friday and Saturday a number of men continued to work with great activity at the Quarries, searching for the dead among the immense mass of ruins. The results of the accidents prove to be worse than were anticipated. At least 16 persons have been lost, and two of the injured are not expected to recover. The body of rock and other material which fell was about 300ft. long and about 130ft. deep, running back at one point to a distance of 65ft. from the edge, but averaging in thickness rather more than 25ft. Various reasons are given for the cause of the disaster, and the matter has been referred to a competent authority to report upon.

The following are the names of the killed:—James Penfound, William Prout, Thomas Curtis, James Hosking, Thomas and William Langdon, two boys, and William Langdon, their grandfather, William Toms, Thomas Avery, John Abbot, Samuel Taylor, John Bone, William Rowe, Matthew Mitchell, and Fanny Wallis.

The seriously injured are John Willis, with broken ribs and chest; Robert Cowling, with broken ribs and arm; and Richard Stanlake. There are several cases in which slight injury has been received.

On Friday an inquest was opened at the North Delabole inn, in the village of Medrose, before Mr. Hambly, county coroner. The Rev. J. Wilkinson was foreman.

George Wallis, who had worked at the quarries for 26 years, stated that he was at work at the Landwork poppet-head on the Wednesday. He was landing the waggon as they came up, and had landed about 200 waggons before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he observed a crack in the ground about 20 ft. back from the table. The crack was about a quarter of an inch broad, and went right across. The men were talking about it, and witness said it was "a givage," and he must inform Mr. Thomas Moore, the captain of the works. He at once went to tell Moore, but did not caution the men before going, because he did not think it was going to slip away so quickly. He was away about eight minutes, and on returning saw the poppet-head fall in. Cracks very often last some time before they give, and he never saw one give so suddenly as that. Witness's brother, John Abbot, James Penfound, Richard Stanlake, Joseph Hoskin, Robert Cowling, William Wallis, William Toms, John Sobey, William Langdon, and witness's daughter were all on the poppet-head.

Thomas Moore said he was captain of the works, and had been so for 28 years. The hole bored on Monday was 10ft. or 12ft. from the back. He charged it himself, as he usually did. He used 65lb. of powder. It was fired about 3 o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon, and was just under the spot where the ground gave way, but it was not towards the back, and the side of the cliff appeared quite firm. He was on the poppet-head at noon on the Wednesday in company with the directors, and saw nothing then of the crack. He admitted that the system of poppet-heads was a bad way of working, and the company intended to do away with them, and to substitute wire ropes and inclines. The cliff had been undercut so that the men might run back if anything came down.

The Coroner then intimated that he must have the report of a scientific man on the mode of working the quarries, and the inquiry was adjourned till the 3rd of May.

Some miraculous escapes are reported. One little girl fell with her father into the pit, a distance of about 400ft., yet she received little or no injury. A woman was on the head when it gave way, but was standing just where the ground opened, and saved herself by climbing up the falling rubbish. One man, after being buried 13 hours, has been dug out alive.

A REMARKABLE and unpleasant combination of professions is exhibited in the following card:—"Madame A—, Dentist and Cornucutter." Extremes meet in her case.

CHILDREN, we know, sometimes make very clever remarks. The other day the son of a speculator on the Bourse said to his mother, "You pay so many sous a day for water, mamma?" "Yes, my dear." "Always the same price, mamma?" "Yes, love." "Well, mamma, I cannot conceive how water can be the same price when the Seine is low as when it is high."

A FRENCH gentleman, M. de —, was the other day being married to a young lady when they were interrupted by a stout country girl with a baby in her arms. The girl presented the child to the young lady, saying, "You have the father, take also the child." M. de — indignantly denied the accusation. The girl immediately began to strip the child, and showed a strawberry mark on its left side. Then suddenly seizing M. de —, she tore off some of his clothes and pointed out a strawberry mark on his skin. Here was confirmation strong, but the most remarkable part of this remarkable story is that the young lady insisted on marrying M. de —.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

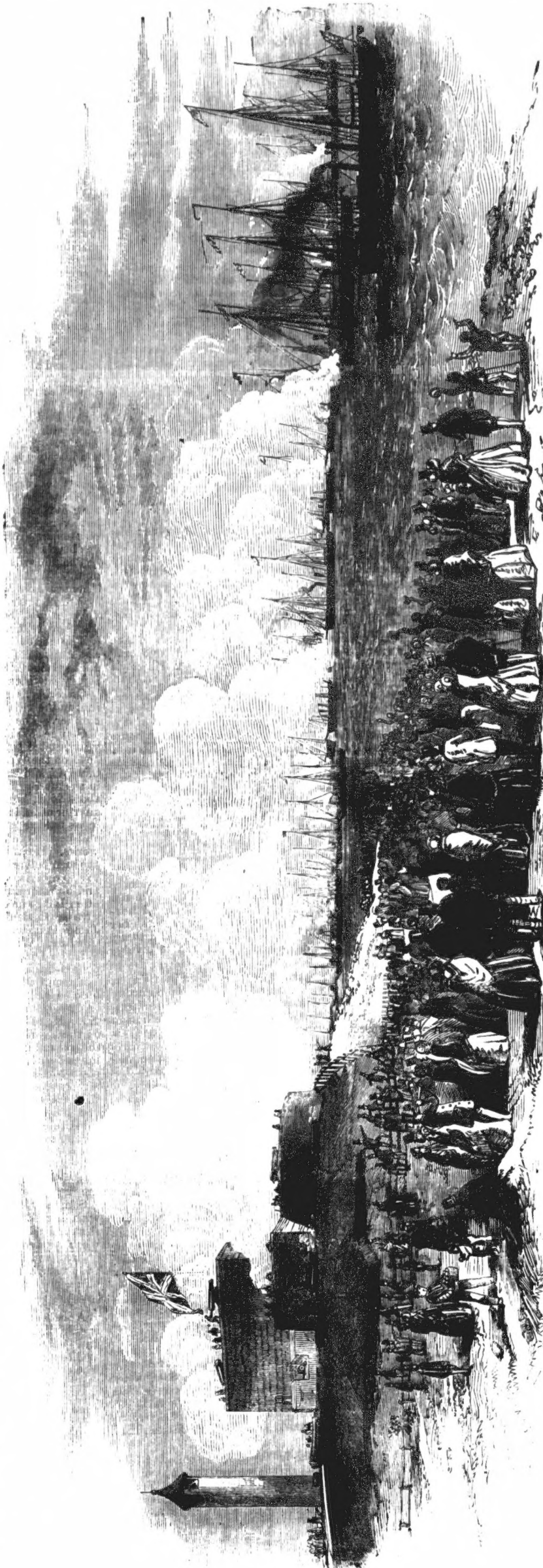
NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING, TUESDAY. — THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE stereotyped sentence which may be found in the files of sporting journals for many years past, that "Never was an event looked forward to more anxiously than the great race we are now approaching," &c., has undoubted truth in it this year. Though the field for the Guineas must be considered, with one exception, moderate, it is just that exception which has given speculation on the race all its zest, and which has raised such feverish excitement among all classes and degrees of racing men—Belladrum; and the question which Tuesday's race was to decide had been the one topic in connection with the contest over the Rowley Mile, and, Mr. Merry's horse put on one side, the issue was left a very open one. The expectations entertained that when Belladrum arrived at Newmarket, and had passed the critical examination of touts, horse-watchers, and cognoscenti, he would resume his old position of first favourite were not realized. Though the town was full of his admirers, and the horse was declared to be in wonderful bloom and condition, yet in the market he was in somewhat worse odour than before, and 6 to 1 was to be had for the asking. Pretender and the Duke of Beaufort were about equal favourites, the latter, perhaps, with the call, and this position of affairs continued till late on Monday night, when Lord Stamford, entering the rooms, opened a heavy commission by taking 2,000 to 100 about Captain Machell's Martyrdom, and the money was put on to such an amount that at last 11 to 2 was taken in several places. This was the last noteworthy incident in connection with the race, and the Belladrum "mystery" remained a mystery to the close.

Of the 19, the largest field that ever ran for the race, the majority were saddled at the Stand, but Belladrum and Pretender escaped the mobbing they would have received by being taken to the Ditch stables. The hostility to Mr. Merry's horse still continued, and at the last moment, when they were in a line at the post, the stentorian voice of a great bookmaker was heard offering 800 to 100 against him. They came on in a compact line to the Bushes, and in the Abingdon Mile Bottom the yellow jacket and black cap were seen going so well that a great cry of "Belladrum wins!" must have struck a momentary terror to the hearts of the King; but, well as he looked, the hill beat him, and John Osborne, who had not moved on Pretender, brought him in an easy winner by half a length. He won like a Derby horse, and the position occupied by Belladrum was a sufficient answer to those who asserted that the horse was a hopeless roarer and irretrievably gone. He ran like a non-stayer, but not in a manner that justified the absurd hostility evinced against him.

THE RACE.

After two or three breaks away the flag was lowered at 4.10 to an even start, Brambridge, in the centre of the course, at once going to the front and making the pace very fast; he was followed on the extreme right by Conrad, at whose quarters was Typhon; next to these, on the left, was Belladrum, having in attendance, on the extreme left, Pretender and Prince Imperial, and following in his track Alpenstock. In a line with this lot, and following close upon the heels of Brambridge, in the centre of the course, came Perry Down, Tenedos, Martyrdom, and the Hermione colt in a cluster, the whole being clear of the next division, which was headed by the Drummer and Tasman; King Cophetua and Siderolite were lying off in the rear, apparently outpaced. As they approached the Bushes Prince Imperial, Typhon, and the Hermione colt retired from the front division, and almost immediately afterwards they were joined by the leader Brambridge, when the task of forcing the pace was at an end. The lead was now left with Conrad, but at the Bushes he also gave way, leaving Belladrum in command, who came along at a tremendous pace, attended by Perry Down, a clear length in front of Pretender, Martyrdom, and Tenedos. This lot was now several lengths in advance of the others, and no change occurred in their positions until they arrived in the Dip, where Tenedos, who had been going extremely well, gave way, and Pretender came up to the leader, Belladrum. He almost immediately afterwards took up the running, and came along on the left of the course two or three lengths in advance of Perry Down and Martyrdom; the others were still hopelessly trailing



THE REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH—THE NAVAL ATTACK ON SOUTHEAST CASTLE.—(SEE PAGE 1122.)

off, and the issue was entirely confined to Pretender and Belladrum; but the latter, although he ran gamely enough, was never again able to approach Pretender, who passed the judge's chair amid some cheering a length in advance of Mr. Merry's representative. Perry Down was third, four lengths off, and only a neck in front of Martyrdom, who finished fourth; Tenedos was fifth, Tasman sixth, Typhon seventh, Alpenstock eighth, Prince Imperial ninth, and then came, pulling up, Neuchatel, Duke of Beaufort, the Drummer, Siderolite, Conrad, King Cophetua, Royal Rake, Brambridge, and, last of all, the Hermione colt.

The time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was 1min. 52½sec.; the time in 1868 was 1min. 51 3-10sec.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT THE GUN CLUB.

THERE was a great deal of shooting by the members of the Gun Club on Saturday, at their ground at Shepherd's-bush, no less than 28 taking part in the sport during the afternoon. There were 25 competitors in the first event, the first share of which was taken by Mr. R. C. Musgrave (26yds.), who killed a dozen birds in succession. He took £20; and Mr. H. Rae Reid, who failed at his twelfth pigeon, received £5. There was a mutual arrangement as to the division, but it was shot out of necessity to regulate the penalties for the next sweepstakes. Out of 27 who contended for the next sweepstakes, Mr. R. C. Musgrave brought another dozen to the basket, his then distance being 29yds., and the whole lot were brought down in unmistakably fine style. He again took £20, the second money (£7) being allotted to Lord Willoughby de Broke, who, at 26½yds., killed 11 out of 12. There were only 14 to shoot for the third sweepstake of the day, which was divided by Viscount Stormont (the president of the Gun Club), 27yds., and Lord Willoughby de Broke, 27½yds. The birds were exceedingly good. The next handicap will be shot this day (Saturday), and there are already numerous entries.

THE OXFORD AND AMERICAN BOAT-RACE.—The president of the Oxford University Boat Club (Mr. T. C. Tinné, of University College) has received a communication from Harvard College, United States, challenging the Oxonians to row a four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake in August next, and at a captain's meeting of University Boat Club, held a few days ago, it was unanimously agreed to accept the challenge. It will be remembered that the first offer to meet the Oxonians was made by the Americans in the early part of last year, when an eight-oared race was proposed; but some difficulties arose as to the different styles of rowing of the two countries, and the committee of the O.U.B.C. expressed a wish that the challenge should be renewed in 1869 when their successors would have taken office, as they could not bind them in any way.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip of this club took place on Saturday. The commodore, Mr. Cecil Long, hoisted his flag on board the Eva, and having proceeded from Woolwich to Gravesend, a large party of members and friends sat down to an excellent dinner at the New Falcon Hotel. The Commodore presided, faced by Mr. Percival Turner, the treasurer, who, in proposing "Prosperity to the Prince of Wales Yacht Club," congratulated the members upon its continued prosperity and the harmony prevailing amongst them. The health of the commodore and other officers was given, as well as "Prosperity to the Sailing Barge Match," coupled with the health of Mr. Henry Dodd, its spirited projector, who was present and expressed his acknowledgments.

MAJOR CALVERT has accepted the mastership of the Crawley and Horsham foxhounds, in the place of Mr. Loder, resigned.

THE Badsworth will be under the mastership of J. H. Barton, Esq., of Stapleton Park, next season, provided the country, as heretofore, is preserved in its entirety.

SIR EDWARD KENNEDY will continue the mastership of the Kildare hounds for another season.

"SUPPOSE you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a ploughboy pupil, whom he was examining on miracles. "The mune, please, sir."—"But suppose you knew it was not the moon but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?"—"Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

THE WRECK OF A STEAM SHIP AND LOSS OF 250 LIVES.

By the arrival of the China mail we have particulars of the wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's ship *Hermann*, which struck on a reef about 75 miles from Yokohama. She was on her way to Sugar Straits, which divide Yezo from the mainland. The imperial troops have begun to move northwards, and the *Hermann* had on board 350 soldiers, together with a crew of 80 men. Of the latter, 68 remain alive; of the former it is impossible to say how many. Captain Newell saying that he cannot estimate the loss of life. But from his account of the wreck it would seem that between 250 and 300 had perished.

Captain Newell states that three of the boats were washed away by the sea. Many of the people jumped into the boats, but only one boat got safe to shore. Lights being shown from the shore enabled the boat to steer into a small harbour. About midnight the ship parted amidships, the sea breaking over both fore and aft. In the morning several Japanese boats, with the boat that had reached the shore in safety overnight, came off to take the survivors from the wreck. Many had been washed into the sea during the night, and some who were clinging to the rigging refused or were unable to jump into the boats. On shore the people were very back-

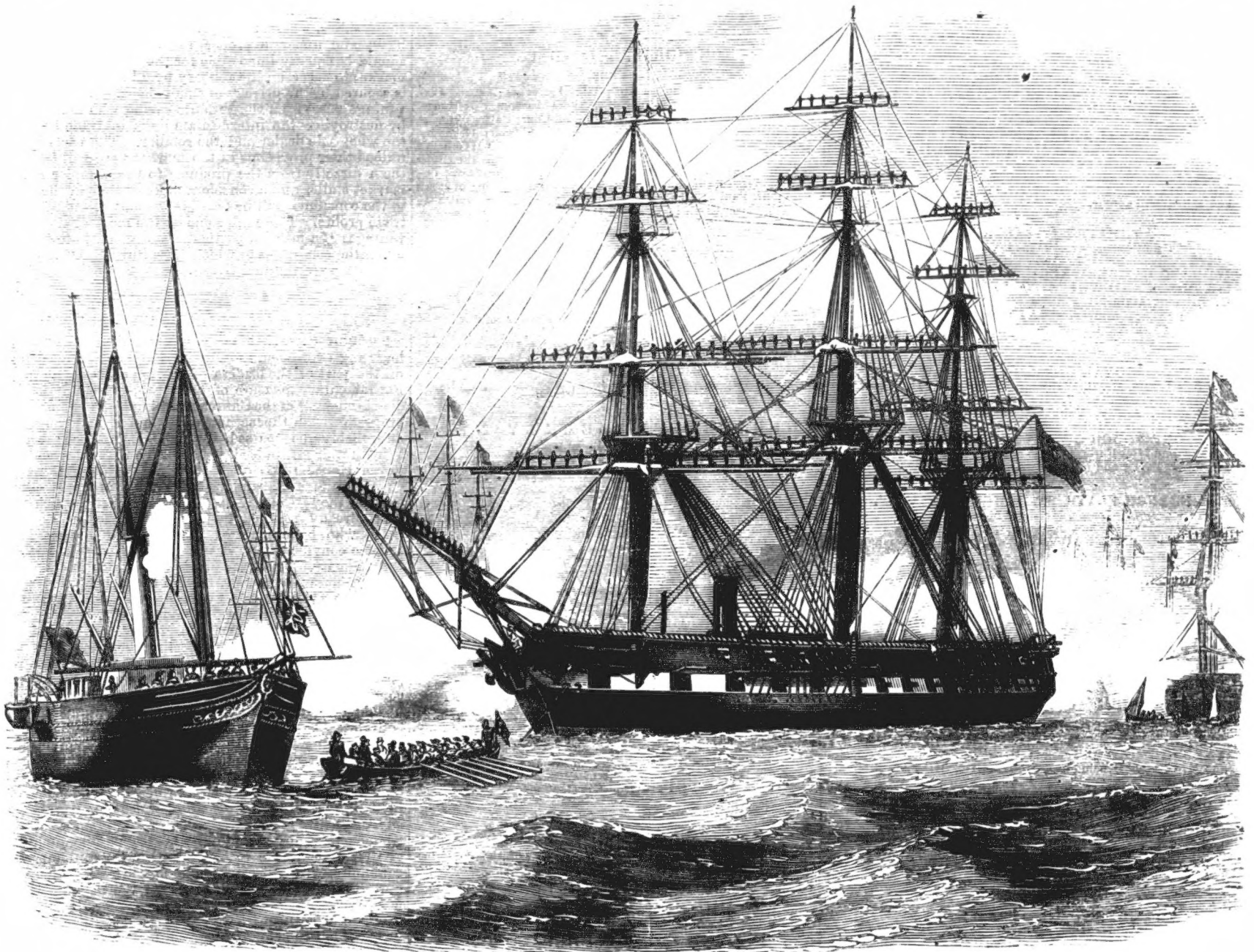
SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT DERBY.

A DREADFUL murder was committed at Derby, at an early hour on Monday morning. A man named George Wiggins Ingham, a porter at the Midland Railway Station, lives at Derby. He was married about four years ago, his wife being 27 years of age. They had two children—one three years, a boy, and one nine months old, also a boy, and named John William Ingham. The father went to work as usual on Monday morning, leaving his wife and youngest child in bed. Between seven and eight o'clock the wife got up, secured her husband's razor, went back to the bed, and deliberately cut the throat of her youngest child, death being instantaneous. She then went down stairs her hands being covered with blood, and told the next-door neighbour what she had done. She was immediately taken into custody on the charge of murdering her child. It was stated that the accused had been in a low desponding way for some time past. An inquest was held in the afternoon.

The husband's evidence was as follows:—I went to work at the railway station at about ten minutes to seven on Monday morning and left my wife and the deceased in bed. My wife was awake when I got up, and so was the child. My wife awoke me and told me it was time to get up, and in answer to my question said it was half-past six o'clock. Before I got up she said to me, "Look at this child. Is he

BRUTAL MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE AT BRISTOL.

GREAT consternation was produced on Saturday night in the thickly-populated district of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, in consequence of it becoming known that Police-constable Hill, No. 273, of the St. Phillip's division of the Bristol police force, had been brutally murdered whilst engaged in the execution of his duty, by a young man between 19 and 20 years of age, named William Pullin, who works at the steam saw mills, Redcross-street. About nine o'clock on Saturday night Pullin was in company with a young fellow about a year his junior, who resides near him, and the two began ill-using a donkey in West-street. Their conduct was viewed by Mr. Curtis, a master baker, residing in the same street, and that tradesman went into the road and remonstrated with them. They were very abusive, and not only used bad language towards him in the street, but went into his shop and created a great disturbance there. He threatened to give them into custody, and followed them with that intention into Gloucester-lane, where it happened that the murdered constable was on duty. Pullin became violent, and assaulted Mr. Curtis in the presence of the officer, who then, in accordance with his instructions, arrested him. Pullin, instead of going quietly to the station-house, resisted, and assaulted the officer, and a severe struggle ensued, in the



PORTSMOUTH REVIEW—THE ADMIRAL PROCEEDING TO THE FLAG SHIP.—(SEE PAGE 1122).

ward in giving any further assistance. Money was offered for boats to bring them on to Yokohama, but they would not lend them.

The behaviour of the Japanese soldiers, as described by Captain Newell, is worthy of the highest admiration. "There was no stampede, no disorder," says the captain—"from the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind, and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader." After consultation with Captain Newell, this officer ordered them to keep in their cabins, which they did until the water rose as the ship settled down, and drove them again on deck. Then, when permission was given to those who chose to take the risk to try to swim on shore, they threw off their clothes, girded round their naked bodies their swords—the living souls of Samurai—and boldly made the attempt; in too many cases, unfortunately, unsuccessfully, for the sea ran high, and though life-belts, of which there was most properly great store on board, preserved them from drowning, most were killed or horribly mutilated by being dashed upon the rocks which fringe the coast.

The survivors walked across country for two days, and arrived at Otake, where they stayed at a tea house, and were treated very kindly. Next morning they started, and arrived at the village of Hama-no-Moura, where the people were full of sympathy, and after giving them board and lodging for the night, provided them with boats in which they arrived at the French hat bay.

not a sweet little thing?" and I replied, "Yes, he is." She asked me to kiss her, and I said, "Well, are you going to be better to-day? You must shake off that feeling you have for the sake of these little things that are lying here," meaning the child in bed and another little boy that was lying in a cot by the side of our bed. She told me she would try to get better for my sake. I left her in bed, and when I got outside the bed-room door she called me back and again wished me to kiss her, saying, "Good-bye, George." I then went to work and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards I was sent for to come home again. On arriving at home I said to my wife "Annie, what is amiss?" She was standing in the house place, and was dressed. She replied, "I have done it; I have done it; I have sent Johnny to Heaven." I then went up stairs, and saw my child lying on the bed deluged in blood. I turned him, and saw that he was dead. My wife has been in a low desponding way for about four months.

Evidence of a confirmatory character was given, and the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

"I was suffering severely from diarrhoea, accompanied with intense pain, when a fellow traveller, at the same inn, recommended to me so strongly Perry Davis's Pain Killer, that I tried it, and found almost instant relief, and I can do no better than recommend it as strongly to others.—HENRY J. NOONE, trans. for Clement & Co., hop merchants, Burton-on-Trent Nov. 14."

course of which the two parties got into the passage of a public-house called the "The Three Horse Shoes." When there the prisoner Pullin used a knife, and stabbed the constable just above the knee on the left leg, from which he died in a short time afterwards. It is believed that the wound, which was some four inches long, sloping upward, had divided some of the large blood vessels. The alleged murderer Pullin was arrested before his victim had expired, and he has been remanded on the capital charge.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Type, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Weddings, Birthdays, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.
 This evening, May 1, Rossini's grand Opera, **GUGLIELMO TELL**. Arnoldo, Signor Mongini; Walter, Signor Bagaglio; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Graziani; (his first appearance this season); and Matilde, Madlle. Sinico. Conductor, Signor Li Cabel. La Tyrolienne, in the third act, will be danced by Madlle. Bose and Madlle. Gosselin.
 Extra Night.—On Monday, May 3, **IL FLAUTO MAGICO**.
 On Tuesday, May 4, Donizetti's Opera, **LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR**; Lucia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson (her first appearance this season).
 Subscription Night in lieu of Saturday, July 31.—On Thursday, May 6, **LA SONNAMBULA**; Amina, Madame Adelina Patti (her first appearance this season).
 On Saturday, May 8, **LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR**.
 Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

NEW ITALIAN OPERA, THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.
 Signor C. Montelli has the honour to announce for Monday, May 3, Verdi's Opera, **RIGOLETTO**; Gilda, Madame Volpini; Maddalena, Madlle. Davide; Il Duca, Signor Gardoni; Rigoletto, Signor Vergor (from the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance). Conductor, Signor Tito Mattel.
 Tuesday, May 4, **L'ELISIRE D'AMORE**.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
 Every Evening, at 7, **EASY SHAVING**. Messrs. Rogers, Clark, Gordon, and White; Messrs. F. Wright and F. Gwynn. After which, **HOME**. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton; Messrs. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by **CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH**. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Vincent, &c.; Messrs. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Concluding with **MAKE YOUR WILLS**. Joseph Brag, Mr. Buckstone.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.
 On Monday next a new drama by Dion Boucicault will be produced, in which Madame Celeste, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Moore, Mr. Dominick Murray, Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Vining, and others will appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
 Every Evening, at 7, **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL**; Mr. G. Belmore. At a quarter to 8, **BLACK AND WHITE**; Messrs. Fechter, Arthur Stirling, G. Belmore, Atkins, R. Phillips, and Stuart; Mesdames Carlotta Leclercq, Leigh Murray, and Leonora Grey. Concluding with **WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH**. Mr. Atkins; Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.
 Every Evening, at 7, **MASKS AND FACES**; Messrs. B. Webster, Ashley, Vaughan, Stephenson, Smith, and H. Neville; Messrs. Mellon, St. Henry, and Furtado. After which, **ONE TOUCH OF NATURE**; Messrs. B. Webster and Furtado, and Miss Furtado. To conclude with **FAST COACH**; Mr. J. G. Taylor and Miss Nelly Harris.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.
 This evening, at half-past eight, "**LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE**," a comedy, in five acts, by Octave Feuillet.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough.
 Every Evening at 7, **A WIDOW HUNT**. Messrs. Clarke, and Belford; Miss E. Bufton. **JOAN OF ARC**; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton, Turner, Chamberlaine; Mesdames Bufton, Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Newton, Claire, Raymond. Conclude with **HUE AND DYE**; Mr. Robson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
 Every Evening, at 7.30, **IN FOR A HOLIDAY**; Mr. Day. At 8.15, **A ROVING COMMISSION**; Mr. Dewar, Messrs. Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, **THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR**; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with **CLAUDE DUVAL**, Miss M. Oliver.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
 Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messrs. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White, and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terriss; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
 This Evening, May 1, will be produced a Play in three acts, entitled **SERAPHINE**, by Victorien Sardou, reduced from the original work, in five acts, by Dion Boucicault. Principal characters by Miss Herbert, Miss Henrietta Hodson, Miss S. Larkin, Miss Beatrix Shirley, Miss Gordon, and Miss Patti Josephs; Mr. Emery, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. G. Vincent, Mr. J. Howard, and Mr. Hermann Vezin. New scenery by Mr. Grievs and Mr. Gordon.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.
 Every Evening at 7, **MINNIE**. At nine, **BREACH OF PROMISE**. To conclude with **BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS**. Mesdames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, and Bahrend; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Mellon, and J. Clarke.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
 Every Evening, at 7, **AN ELIGIBLE VILLA**; Miss C. Loseby and Miss A. Truaine; Mr. F. Crellin and Mr. Terrot. At a quarter to 8, **DREAMS**; Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. R. Soutar, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. J. Eldred; Messrs. Madge Robertson, R. Sanger, and Leigh. At 10.15, **ROBERT THE DEVIL**; Miss E. Farren. Ballet.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.
 Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, **ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT**; and the Burlesque Extravaganza, **THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-S.**

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.
 Every evening, at 7.30, **OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES**. The matchless SCENES IN THE

ARENA. Including Messrs. Carré, Salamonska, Adolphe Carré, A. Bradbury, and Mdles. Montero, Salamonska, and Krembeer.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
 Every evening, 7, **DOING FOR THE BEST**. Mr. J. L. Toole, Messrs. Lionel Brough, Henry Irving, Keet Webb, Miss Maria Simpson, E. Turner, Marie Leslie. After which **ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS**. Mr. J. L. Toole. To conclude with the **ROYAL MARRIAGE**. Mr. B. Wright, Miss Marie Leslie, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
 This evening, May 1, at 7.30, **THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL**. At 8, Lord Lytton's great Play, **MONEY**, supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.:—Barry Sullivan, J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Cogan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, W. Arthur, and E. Dyas; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Louisa Thorne, and Mrs. Charles Horsman. Box office open daily from ten till five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten. **ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Christy's Minstrels. Eight. **POLYTECHNIC.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. **MADAME TUNSAUD'S EXHIBITION.**—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. **ROYAL ALHAMBRA.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight. **ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.**—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, care of the Publisher 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' NEW MARKET.

THE name of Miss Burdett Coutts has become, through acts of wise and discriminating charity on behalf of the needy, and true, helpful, sympathy with the hard-handed sons of toil, a household word in England, but especially amongst the poor of the East of London, and now she has added another enduring monument to her fame in the hearts of the people, by the gift of the magnificent market—the Columbia Market Hall as it has been named—that was opened in Bethnal Green on Wednesday last. It is unnecessary to enter fully here into the local and architectural details of the building, but we may just say in passing that the building is both substantial and ornamental; that it exhibits evidence of a fine taste combined with a careful avoidance of unnecessary expenditure; that it provides for the business of the market a covered area of more than 3,000 square feet available for retail trading, and an open area of 8,000 square feet for the wholesale business and the unloading of provision carts. The market itself is situated at the Shore-ditch end of the Hackney-road, in the centre of the crowded and formerly fever-stricken district which Miss Burdett Coutts has in part civilized and purified

by the foundation of the quadrangle of model dwellings in Columbia-square. On one side of the market a new street has been opened, and on the other side one has been widened to give access both to the wholesale and retail departments, while dwellings of a better class than those formerly built are attached to the market buildings, and combine to form a striking architectural feature in a place once notorious for dirt, disease, and wretchedness.

This then is Miss Coutts' last great work, a work that might almost have sufficed for a lifetime, but in her case is but the crowning point to a series of noble efforts, extending over many years, and we think she could scarcely have chosen a better scheme than this her latest, on which to exercise her more than princely bounty. We quite agree with an evening contemporary, that it is doubtful whether any plan of co-operative trading could more effectually benefit the poor in the supply of the necessities of living than a well-regulated and open market. Such a market, especially where munificence like that of Miss Burdett Coutts' has removed the obstacles of exorbitant rentals and tolls, bestows upon the poor all the advantages of a direct competition, under the very eyes of the purchaser, between the retailers of commodities. It is impossible in such a market to practise extortion as it is practised in the petty hucksters' shops, where the poor are usually compelled to buy; and under a proper scheme of supervision it should be equally impossible for the retail trader of the market to carry on the robbery by adulteration, which is secured by the privacy of small shops. A further advantage arises from the absolute saving which is effected by destroying the intermediate links of trade between the wholesale dealer and the retailer. The carts which unload their provisions in the market yard will transfer them directly from the producer to the occupier of the market stalls, and a considerable reduction in the price to the consumer will be possible without a diminution of trade profits. These are some of the most obvious advantages of a market, particularly a market established under the conditions to which Miss Burdett Coutts has given scope in Bethnal Green.

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THOUGH there has been a good deal of needless haggling over it, and most trivial and vexatious delays on the part of the leaders of the opposition, the great Parliamentary measure of the season,—the Bill for the disestablishing of the Church in Ireland,—has made good progress within the last few days, and it may now not improbably be passed through Committee before Whitsuntide, if, indeed, it be not by that time sent up to the House of Lords. It is noticeable that many amendments are abandoned as the bill proceeds, either because they depend upon some amendment which has been already rejected by the committee, or because those who have inserted them in the notices have become convinced that it is hopeless to divide against the majority. The work before the House is thus less than it appears to be, for, though the amendments proposed cover several pages in the Order-book, many of them have lost their meaning and vitality.

The important clauses considered and settled on Monday night were those affecting the disposal of the churches and burial grounds, and the Committee reported progress after a prolonged discussion over the conditions of transfer of the parsonages of the Establishment. It was resolved that the ruinous and disused churches should be handed over to the Public Works Commissioners to be preserved as national monuments, and no particular exception can be taken to this course. It is well known that Ireland abounds in ruined churches, a few of which are of real archaeological interest, while the greater number are chiefly valuable as conclusively dispelling the presumption that the island was at any period of its history on an equality in civilization and the arts of life with the contemporary communities of Western Europe. These dilapidated structures are to be handed over to the Commissioners of Works, who are to receive at the same time sufficient funds to keep them from further ruin. But the other proposals of the Government with respect to churches have undergone material alterations. The Bill provided that the Church Body should be entitled to receive, on application, as many churches in actual use as they would undertake to maintain, and that the Commissioners appointed by the Bill should transfer to the Church Body a sum sufficient to keep in repair such of the churches thus delivered over, not exceeding twelve, as were worthy of especial preservation on account of their architectural or antiquarian value. It was an obvious objection to this proposal that it not only allowed the disestablished and disendowed Church to retain the most evident marks of establishment, but furnished it with an endowment to maintain the most conspicuous of these insignia of ascendancy. The Government have met one branch of this objection, but not the other. They have withdrawn the offer of funds for maintaining the twelve churches of historic note; and, on the other hand, they have abandoned the proviso requiring the Church Body to undertake the maintenance of the churches for which they may make application. It is impossible not to see that what Mr. Gregory predicted may happen. The Church Body will be bound as a matter of honour to ask for every church in use, and, as they will not be able to maintain all of them, a considerable number, and among these probably the largest, as being the most costly, will fall into decay. The alternative is not more agreeable, that the Church Body, having obtained all the churches, shall proceed to desecrate and sell those they do not want or cannot maintain. Mr.

Conolly, indeed, answering with much boldness for the Church Body in his own person, declared that all the churches would be asked for and all kept up; but Mr. Vance is at least equally worthy to be received as the representative of Irish Churchmen, and he said it would be impossible for the Episcopal Church, with its straitened means, to keep up St. Patrick's, in Dublin. A majority of 100—232 to 132—supported Mr. Gladstone in striking out the provision giving the Church Body funds for maintaining the twelve churches; but we agree with the *Times* that this step ought to have been accompanied by others providing that no church should be handed over without some guarantee that it would be used and maintained; and the vote taken affords reason to believe that the ministry might have safely gone further, and transferred to the Roman Catholic Communion some of the edifices now appertaining in unnecessary abundance to the Establishment.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Osborne at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday last week, having crossed over from Gosport in Her Majesty's yacht *Albion*. Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. Viscount Bridport and Colonel Ponsonby were in attendance as Equerries in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, who had preceded Her Majesty, arrived at Osborne at three o'clock.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds on the Wednesday morning. Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice also went out.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, drove out on the Wednesday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Countess of Gainsborough; and Her Majesty went out on Thursday morning with Princess Beatrice. The other members of the Royal Family walked in the grounds.

In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, drove out. Viscount Bridport was in attendance upon horseback as Equerry in Waiting. Princess Louise drove out, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington; and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein rode attended by Colonel Ponsonby.

Her Majesty drove out on Friday morning with Prince Leopold. The other members of the Royal Family walked in the grounds.

The Queen drove out on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Louise, and Her Majesty went out in the grounds on Saturday morning with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

Mr. B. B. Morier and Mrs. Morier arrived at Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Queen drove out on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, and Mrs. Morier. Princess Louise and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein rode, attended by the Hon. Mary Lascelles and Colonel Ponsonby.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

Sunday was the birthday of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Hesse.

The Queen drove out on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise; and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Monday morning with Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen left Osborne.

The Queen drove out on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Countess of Gainsborough; and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Tuesday morning, with Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out.

Mr. and Mrs. Morier left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST.—The following telegram shows the latest movements of their Royal Highnesses:—

ATHENS, April 20, Evening.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have just arrived here. Their royal highnesses were received with great ceremony.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS.—To-day (Saturday)—The Duchess of Cleveland's evening party; the Countess de Grey's assembly; Royal Academy of Arts' annual dinner; Crystal Palace (opening day), grand musical festival in honour of Rossini: 3,000 performers, conductor, Sir Michael Costa. May 3—Mrs. Petre's ball, 12, Berkeley-square; Madame Puzzi's *matinée musicale d'invitation* at the St. George's-hall, Langham-place, commence at three o'clock precisely, entrance in Mortimer-street. May 4—Lady Louisa Cotes's dance; Lady Baker's second dance; Mrs. Thomas Ball's first dance; a grand morning concert at St. George's-hall, Langham-place, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, on behalf of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, W. May 5—The Duchess of Marlborough's evening party; Lady Falk's first ball, 1, Grosvenor-gardens; Mrs. Evans Lombe's dance, 23, Hertford-street. May 7—The Countess of Caledon's ball. May 8—The Countess de Grey's assembly. May 10—Mrs. Washington Hibbert's first ball. May 11—Her Majesty's Drawing-room, at Buckingham Palace; the Hon. Lady Bateson's ball, 12, Grosvenor-place. May 12—The Duchess of Marlborough's evening party; the Duchess of Cleveland's ball; Mrs. W. E. Gladstone's second dance, postponed from the 5th. May 13—Lady Arabella

Hesketh's first ball. May 26—The Derby Day. May 27—The annual dinner of the 8th Hussars will take place at the London Tavern, at eight o'clock. May 28—The Oaks day. May 31—The Yorkshire ball, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. June 2—Her Majesty's birthday celebrated. June 7—Madame Anichini Scalia's *grande matinée musicale*, at 12, Kensington-palace-gardens (by kind permission). June 23—M. Benedict's thirty-fourth annual grand morning concert, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, at St. James's-hall.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the Lords on Thursday last week Lord LYTTLETON moved the second reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, the object of which is to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to recommend a scheme for increasing the number of prelates, with the approval of the Queen in Council, the capital for the endowment of the new bishops to be raised by voluntary contributions, and the stipend to be in each case £2,500 a year.

After some discussion, in the course of which but little encouragement was given to proceed with the Bill, and several futile appeals were made to Lord Lyttelton to withdraw it, their lordships divided, and the second reading was negatived by 43 to 20. The Bill was consequently lost.

On the Friday Lord MONCK called the attention of their lordships to the military condition of the country. His hope was that the result of discussion would be to dissipate the idea that, although the nation was paying heavily for the means of defence, those at its command were altogether illusory. As to our forces at home, he was quite satisfied with the number, provided the quality was good; but the organization of the staff and of the force itself, the means of transporting it from point to point, its reserves and supplies, were most defective, and, in the event of an emergency arising, would have to be hastily reconstructed. Especially was there a necessity for reorganizing the militia system, than which nothing could be imagined more illusory as a military training, more wasteful of the public resources, and more injurious to the morale of the men.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE having criticised the scheme of Lord Monck at some length, declared that it would inevitably lead to conscription. It was easy by means of a conscription to obtain a cheap army; but it was not so easy when a voluntary service entered into competition with the labour market. The first essential was to get the men, and with that object he was perfectly willing to try any and every method. The question of the reserve forces and the organization of the army was engaging the attention of the military authorities; but hasty organic changes were to be deprecated, for the army was worthy of the country, and would, he was persuaded, continue to do its duty as it had always done.

On Monday the Earl of LISMORE, at the instance of Earl Granville, consented to postpone the question of which he had given notice relating to recent assassinations and agrarian outrages in Tipperary, and as to the intentions of Ministers to adopt remedial or repressive measures for the protection of human life in that country. The appeal was made to Lord Lismore at the request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and on the ground of the inconvenience to the public service; but the Marquis of Bath insisted that as gentlemen were being murdered almost daily in Ireland the Government ought to take an early opportunity of announcing the measures they contemplated with regard both to the peace of the country and the land question.

Eventually Earl GRANVILLE intimated that a full answer to the question was, in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, calculated to defeat the ends of justice, and here the matter was allowed to drop.

On Tuesday, on Lord RUSSELL moving the second reading of the Life Peerages Bill, Lord DENNY showed that although the measure conferred many advantages, yet as in these days the prerogative of the Crown had come to mean the will of the Minister, who was dependent upon a majority of the House of Commons, the point for consideration was the desirability of increasing the power of their lordships beyond that which the Minister already possessed. The proposal to make eminence in science, art, and literature, and the occupation for ten years of a seat in the Commons qualifications for a life peerage, he decidedly objected to, and would prefer vesting in the Crown the discretionary power of choice.

Some objections were subsequently urged against the bill by Lords DENMAN and FEVERSHAM and others, but ultimately the second reading was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the Commons on Wednesday last week, Mr. T. CHAMBERS, preparatory to moving the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, presented a petition in favour of the measure signed by 52 out of the 81 members of the Legislature of Ontario, in North America.

A long and somewhat stormy debate ensued, which was closed by the Solicitor-General, who proclaimed himself to be a protectionist in the matter of the laws of marriage. Viewing the question as essentially one which affected women, he asked whether it was generous or right to force legislation against the wishes of the vast majority of them. The measure was, in fact, a private bill to abolish sisters-in-law. The agitation in favour of it was maintained at the expense of a few rich men who, having themselves broken the law, now sought to have it repealed against the wish of the nation.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—For the second reading, 243; against, 144; majority for the second reading, 99. The Bill was then read a second time, amid loud cheers and clapping of hands in the ladies' gallery.

On the Thursday, replying to a question from Lord R. Montagu,

Mr. W. E. FORSTER stated that two cargoes of sheep had arrived, one at London, and the other at Harwich, containing some sheep infected with the sheep-pock, but that they had been destroyed, and that measures had been taken to disinfect the wharves at which they had been landed.

The House then proceeded to resume the consideration in committee of the Irish Church Bill, taking up the 14th clause, which deals with the question of compensation to Church dignitaries and the holders of benefices and cathedral preferments, and upon which it was engaged on Monday evening

when progress was reported. Progress was subsequently made as far as the 18th clause.

The Newspaper, &c., Bill was passed through committee; and the Endowed Schools, &c. (Scotland) Bill and the Poor-law (Scotland) Act (1848) Amendment Bill were read a second time.

Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to Mr. Corrance, who had a notice in the paper relating to pauperism and vagrancy, to postpone it, in order that the House might resume the consideration in committee on the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. CORRANCE, while adhering to the opinion that the House ought to be jealous of parting with its privileges on "members' nights," still believing that the general feeling was in favour of proceeding with the committee, said he was prepared to give way on the understanding that the Government would give him a night before the Whitsuntide recess.

Mr. GLADSTONE, having thanked the hon. gentleman for his courtesy, acceded at once to the terms imposed. The Irish Church Bill was subsequently advanced six clauses.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. Cawley, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, as the interest paid by the Government to depositors in Post-office savings banks was £2 10s. per cent.; and that paid on the deposits of ordinary banks was £3 5s., the difference entailing some loss to the public, it was not the intention of the Government to sanction the receipt by the latter class of banks of the maximum amount which the Post-office Savings Banks were authorized to receive. The right hon. gentleman added that, in his opinion, the prolonged existence of the old banks was of very questionable advantage.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, which was advanced to the 26th clause.

The Newspaper Bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, in answer to Mr. W. H. Gregory, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had made up their minds to recommend that the new law courts should be built on a site between Somerset House and the Temple, at a cost of £1,600,000, and that he hoped before Whitsuntide to be able to bring in a bill to enable the Government to obtain possession of the site at the earliest possible moment. This decision on the part of the Government would effect a very great saving to the public, while it had already received the sanction of all the common-law judges save one.

Mr. TREVELYAN, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision respecting Greenwich Hospital and the application of its revenues, explained that its object was to extend still further the system of out-pensions, which had been found to work so well. After a few words from Mr. LIDDELL and Mr. CANDLISH, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The second reading of the Beer-houses, &c., Bill was moved by Sir SELWIN-IBBETSON, who contended that the only way to check the alarming spread of intemperance would be to transfer the power of issuing licenses from the excise to the magistrates, and to provide increased means of police supervision.

Mr. HENLEY deplored the alarming increase of crime caused by intemperance, and expressed his apprehension that the evil could not be effectually checked without improving the means of educating the humbler classes of the people. Although he did not expect much benefit to accrue from the proposed legislation, he could not undertake the responsibility of opposing it.

The bill was read a second time, after an ineffectual attempt by Sir R. CLIFTON to adjourn the debate.

THE SHOEBLACK'S BREAKFAST.

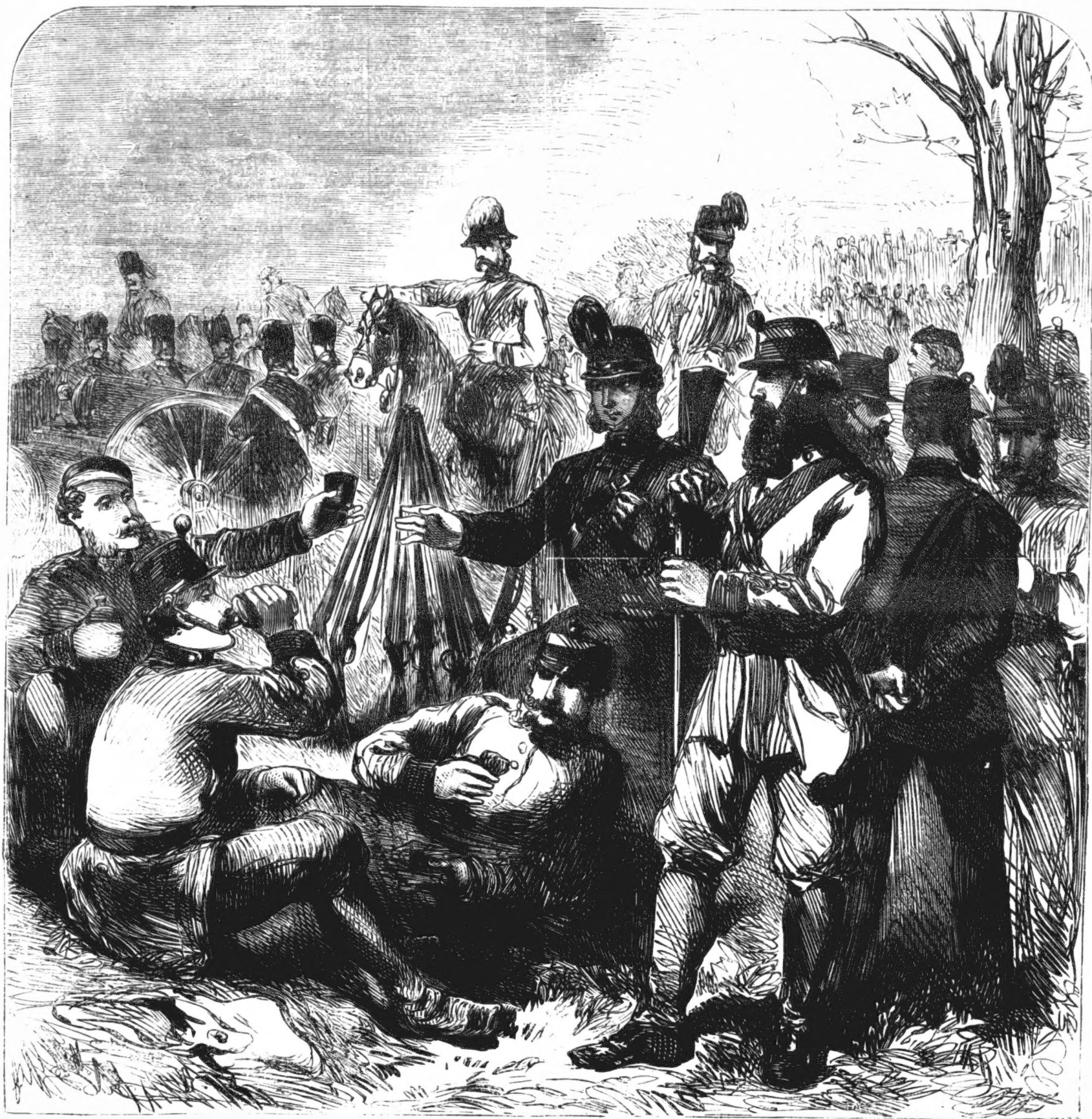
THIS striking engraving represents a scene that many of our London readers may have seen something like. A shoe-black, who from his dress is at once recognised as a member of the regular brigade, sits as "happy as a king," to partake of the plain but wholesome repast that his mother has brought for him. On the opposite side stands a lad, also a shoe-black; but how striking the contrast between them. The one evidently knows and prizes the benefit of a mother's care, and knows the meaning of "home," however humble it may be. The other is a specimen of the thousands of waifs in this great city, whose career almost from birth is a cruel struggle with destiny, who have known nothing of a tender mother's care or of the joys of home.

The following advertisement appeared the other day:—"A living wonder.—A ewe lamb, aged twelve months, with five legs and three shoulders, in first rate condition and quite healthy, to be sold." This *bonus nature* ought to be brought to be propagated, as legs of mutton would then become cheap.

MAY-DAY RITES.—There is no doubt whatever that May-day rites, with the majority of our predecessors in the time of Chaucer, and much later, had a quasi-religious character, like other observances of times and seasons. That they were occasions of sweetheating and merrymaking also there can be no doubt. Until more than two centuries later than the time of Chaucer, indeed, Maying was a quasi-religious ceremony in this country. The Puritan Stubbs, in his "Anatomy of Abuses," says that "against May every parish, town, and village assembled themselves together, both men, women and children, old and young even, all indifferently, and either going all together, or dividing themselves into companies, they go, some to the woods and groves, some to the hills and mountains, some to one place, some to another, where they spend all the night in pastimes, and in the morning they return, bringing with them birch boughs and branches of trees, to deck their assembly withal." His description of the bringing home of the May-pole itself is still more striking. The youths and maidens, he tells us, bring home this "stinking idol with great veneration. They have twenty or forty yoke of oxen, every ox having a sweet nosegay of flowers tied to the tip of his horns; and these oxen draw home the May-pole, covered all over with flowers and herbs, bound round with strings from the top to the bottom, and sometimes painted with variable colours, having two or three hundred men, women, and children following it with great devotion." No doubt the decorations of the pole were often in bad taste, and homely to excess. Stubbs informs us that the May-pole was set up "with handkerchiefs and flags streaming on the top. They strew the ground about it; they bind green boughs about it; they set up summer halls, lawns, and arbours hard by it; and then fall to banqueting and feasting, to leaping and dancing about it."



PORTSMOUTH REVIEW—THE ATTACK ON THE CASTLE FROM THE SEA.—(SEE PAGE 1122)



THE PORTSMOUTH REVIEW.—BIVOUAC OF VOLUNTEERS.—(SEE PAGE 1122)

Hunted by Wolves. A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

ONE of the most muscular, powerful, full-limbed settlers on the New York frontiers, a century since, was Heinrich Kaupmann. His arms were like piston rods, and he could drive his huge mallet fists with such tremendous momentum as to fell an ox as if struck by a thunderbolt.

It is said that he was once caught by two iron-muscle Mohawks, each armed with knives while Heinrich had neither; yet at the first onset he fractured the skull of the foremost Indian, and bore the second to the earth as if he were nothing but an infant. That Indian never resumed the perpendicular again.

All this by way of introduction to an adventure that Kaupmann once had with a pack of wolves, and which came fearfully nigh having a fatal result for him.

The winter of 17— was an unusually severe one throughout the Northern States, and many deaths from exposure and starvation occurred before the opening of the spring. The wolves, bears, and wild animals became nearly famished from hunger, and, as a consequence, were unusually fierce and courageous. They came down from the mountains, and woe to the sheepfold that was unprotected during the night. They were sure to be invaded by the starving animals, and not a sheep would live to tell the tale. There were tracks around the farms where the wolves had trotted all night in their search for some means of entrance; their howls could be heard through the still, cold hours, and more than one house-wife had been chased to her very door by imprudently venturing forward at night.

Many of the settlers sat in the upper storey of their houses,

and amused themselves by shooting the wolves, for whose scalps the Government had a standing bounty of seven shillings.

Heinrich Kaupmann remained at home, only venturing forth to attend to his dumb animals, and to see that they were properly protected during the night. But, after a while, his stock of groceries became low, and finally gave out altogether. True, he and his family could live on the poultry, sheep, and animals they owned; but it was rather unpleasant to be without tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and many other articles that were more necessities than they were luxuries.

With a want of foresight which he never could explain, he started upon his journey without any weapon except a keen-edged hatchet, which he carried in case the sleigh should give out. In the house hung his trusty rifle, but neither he nor his faithful wife seemed to imagine that there would be any call for it, and he drove cheerily away, bidding his wife a merry good-bye, as his mare went at a spanking gait down the road towards the village.

The latter place, which might more properly be termed a settlement, was reached in due time, the groceries all bought, and everything was in readiness to start homewards.

Heinrich had been storm-bound so long in his house that he found the companionship of his friends at the village tavern very agreeable. There was so much to talk about, so much news to listen to, such a quantity of gossip regarding the affairs of the neighbourhood, that the time slipped unconsciously by until, when he arose to go, he found it almost dark.

Still, he had no fears, as his wife would understand that he had remained at the village, and there was no necessity for his immediate return.

As he returned homeward and left the village behind him,

and noticed that the dim light by which he was travelling belonged to the moon, it flashed upon him that perhaps he would encounter danger before reaching home, and he regretted for the twentieth time, that he left his rifle behind.

The road, deep between the drifts of snow, was of just sufficient width for the little mare and sleigh, and the spirited little animal went forward at a swift gait, while Heinrich, somewhat stupefied and weary, was beguiled into drowsiness by the easy, gliding motion of the sleigh.

He was half asleep and half conscious, when he became sensible of the increase of motion of the sleigh. He felt it jerk several times beneath him, and all at once a fiercer jerk than usual, accompanied by a neigh of terror, effectually aroused him, and he sat bolt upright and looked around. He looked in front; all wore its wonted appearance, a wild straggling piece of wood, standing two feet deep in snow, the narrow track twisting through it; the heavens cold and clear, the earth white; but close behind the sleigh were three gaunt animals, cantering heavily, while a fourth was fast gaining behind.

The jaws of the leading wolf, owing to the lowness of the sleigh, were within reach of Heinrich's shoulders, but the latter cared little for this. The brutes were after the mare, and upon courage and fortitude depended the escape of horse and master.

If the alarmed creature could have the nerve to keep onward in the track she had a good chance of eluding her pursuers; for the moment the wolves sprang outside to pass the sleigh the snow so diminished their speed that they fell behind.

But should the mare, in her terror, spring aside and plunge into the snow, Kaupmann knew well all was up with them. Such a proceeding would disentangle her from the sleigh, and

before she could flounder a dozen yards through the snow the wolves would be tearing her to shreds.

Heinrich leaned forward and spoke kindly to his animal, which raised her ears, that were flat with terror, and fell into a more even pace. He then turned and brandished his keen-edged hatchet and shouted to the brutes, but did not discomfit them in the least.

Reaching forward he patted his mare with the hand that held the reins, while he held the hatchet in the other and kept his eye upon the ferocious brutes. However he did not use the weapon, for the closer the wolves kept to the sleigh the less they were seen by the horse, and, as a consequence, there was less probability of the terror becoming uncontrollable, and her breaking aside from the path.

So long as matters retained their relative position, Heinrich felt that all was going well.

It was not long before the wolves discovered that there was little prospect of success so long as they remained in the track, and they now began springing aside and attempting to get abreast of the horse. In every instance they fell behind each effort revealed them to the terrified mare, that had no blinders, and the furious plunges she made filled Heinrich with the greatest anxiety.

One of the wolves was very large, straight-limbed, and showed a speed superior to the rest. More than once when he sprang out into the snow, he advanced nearer abreast of the horse than did the others. Upon this gaunt creature Heinrich fixed his eye, and caught the green light that played from his eyelids.

By-and-by the snow became flatter, and the huge wolf sprang aside. The speed of these animals is extraordinary, and he gained rapidly. Heinrich waited until he got just abreast, when, rising in his seat, he circled the hatchet over his head, and brought it down with the quickness of lightning. The head was cleft in twain, and, with a dying yell, he doubled over in the snow and was quickly left behind.

One of the dreaded animals was despatched; there were three left as furious for blood as him, and these never abated their speed in the least. Had they got a taste of their companion, they would have gorged themselves on him before seeking the horse, but he whisked off the stage of life so suddenly that they scarcely noticed his absence.

The distance from home was rapidly diminishing beneath the quick steps of his mare, which continued to carry the sleigh at full speed until the fear of overturning became again a source of anxiety. Heinrich, too, had learned by this time that these were no ordinary animals with which he had to deal, but sharp-set, courageous, and determined brutes to which man or beast would be alike welcome, their preference, however, as manifested by their actions, being for horseflesh.

These were not the animals to be frightened away by the sight of a man's house, and there was a large open space between the outskirts of the forest and Heinrich's home, to which he looked with no little apprehension.

They had now approached the very edge of the wood, and the wolves began gaining on each side. The terror-stricken horse became uncontrollable, and bounding terrifically forward caught the sleigh against a stump of a tree, overturned it, and galloped away at a full run, leaving Heinrich alone in the snow.

Before he could rise he felt the brutes clawing at his throat, but his garments were so thick that he was saved from injury; and rising to his feet threw them off. His hatchet had been jerked from his hand as he fell, and he looked desperately around for it, but it was not to be found.

By this time the mare was almost out of sight, and two of the wolves were upon the defenceless man, and the other, deserting the animal, bounded back. Heinrich faced the foremost, and the next moment was surrounded.

The powerful man now called into play all the strength for which he was so renowned. He struck furiously at the leaping, snarling brutes, and flung them off when they attempted to cling to him. Had he had a weapon, even a club, it is not impossible that he might have saved himself. A blow with a club in his hand would have cracked the skull of the largest brute, and with a knife he would have ripped them open.

But there was no hope, fighting with his naked hand. His blood had already dyed the snow, and the smell and the taste of it made the brutes ferocious. Their lithe, heavy bodies were hurled against him, as if impelled by some power not their own, and finally pulled him down.

The sweets of the earth, the mysteries of heaven, swept through poor Heinrich's mind. In those brief, terrible moments, the particulars found time to intrude. It is often, very often, thus in the moments of death.

He thought how his devoted Mary would watch through the vigil—how mangled remains would tell his fate in the morning—a life's despair for the mother of the helpless little ones.

All those things rushed through his brain, and he knew that he himself was in the jaws of the wolves.

Then those foul, lurid eyes glared over him; the tightening of the throat followed, and thinking was finished. Still he struggled to release his arms—the grasp on his throat was choking him; his senses reeled; when, like the wheezing of a meteor, another hard-breathing animal shot in among the assailants and fastened itself on the chief.

The wolves for an instant relaxed their fury; Heinrich reeled giddy to his feet and recognised his brave dog. For a moment he stood bewildered, when he saw one wolf retreating and the other two attacking his dauntless dog. He turned to help him, and a very bright object caught his eye; it was his hatchet lying in the snow, within an arm's length of the last terrible struggle. Heinrich snatched it up and he was himself again.

His arms were bleeding, but the giant strength remained. The next instant he had split the skull of one of the wolves, and he now turned, like a madman that he was, upon the fierce animal that had borne his faithful dog to the ground.

The first blow laid bare the gaunt back-bone, the next his throat, a terrible gash, and the third loosened his fearful grip upon the dog. Still he struggled fiercely, when Heinrich sprang upon the animal and cut and slashed until the wolf was mince-meat.

As he arose, a hand was on his shoulder, and turning, a head was on his bosom.

"Heinrich!"

"Mary!"

Long did the young people stand in speechless embrace, but the weaker supported the stronger, for Heinrich's nerves were gone, and he leaned upon Mary like a helpless child.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the steamer *Ussula* was wrecked on Saturday on the Missouri river. She ran over a snag, and her boilers afterwards burst. The passengers on board were troops. Fifty lives were lost.

ANOTHER fatal accident is reported. A youth in the employ of the Rev. R. Wright, of Marhamchurch, Devon, took up a gun in his master's stable, and not knowing that it was loaded, pointed it at an old man named Rowe, also in Mr. Wright's employ. The gun went off, and the old man was shot dead.

THE South American papers contain accounts of an insurrection which broke out in Guayaquil on March 19th, and was suppressed with a loss of 300 lives. The authorities were, however, it is added, still "uneasy," and business was at a standstill.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH BY FIRE.—All Saints' Church, situate in Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, the Rev. O. Mitchell, incumbent, was, at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, discovered to be on fire, and although a number of the metropolitan steam fire-engines were soon on the spot, the flames were not extinguished till the church was nearly burnt out, and the roof destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The edifice was insured in the Royal Fire Office.

A MELANCHOLY accident has taken place in the road over the Simplon. Thirty workmen from Domo d'Ossola were crossing the Simplon. The road was in a very bad state, a heavy fall of snow having occurred. In order to cross the gorge of Eaux-Froides they procured two road-makers as guides. They took but a few steps when an avalanche fell, and buried the whole 32. Twenty of the workmen managed to extricate themselves, but the remaining 10 and the two road-makers were borne away and perished.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.—A Paris correspondent writes as follows:—"Talking of manias, you will not be astonished to hear that Marseilles continues to follow the art of Madame Brinvilliers. The 'latest poisoning case' from that warm-blooded province, although bearing no comparison to that of the 'angel-makers,' is nevertheless worthy of notice. The whole particulars of the case have not yet oozed out (and perhaps never will), but the following brief facts tell their own story:—A young and newly-married woman entered the service of the Abbé D—, 'The rev. gentleman, whose fame in the parish is not without tarnish, takes great interest in the young couple, and makes his servant many presents. The husband is shortly after taken ill and dies. A post-mortem discovers poison in the body; the wife is arrested, and 'monsieur l'abbé' disappears."

A STRANGE CASE OF SMASHING.—The Tunbridge magistrates on Tuesday committed a man named Gordon, stating himself to be a naval cook of Greenwich, to take his trial at the sessions on two charges of passing counterfeit coin to tradespeople of the town. The way in which he is alleged to have disposed of one halfcrown was somewhat remarkable. Superintendent Dance, of the Kent county constabulary, the dread of prize-fighters and of horse-sneakers, saw him go into a shop, and, suspecting him, tried the halfcrown he had passed to the shopwoman, and, finding it to be a bad one, detained him. While Dance was searching him, the shopwoman laid the halfcrown down on the counter, and the prisoner, snatching it up, it is said, instantly swallowed it. For a week he has been carefully and strictly watched, but he has not yet parted with the coin.

WRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.—The wreck of the ship *St. Vincent*, of Glasgow, with the loss of the captain and 23 of the crew, is reported. A telegram was received in Dundee on Wednesday last week from the owners—Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co., of Glasgow—stating briefly that their vessel had been lost at Cook's Straits, New Zealand, on the 14th February last, and that all on board, with the exception of the mate and carpenter had been drowned. The *St. Vincent* was a fine vessel of 900 tons, and was manned by a crew of twenty-seven men. She sailed from Cardiff, coal laden for Wellington, New Zealand, in September, 1868, and arrived safely at her destination. On the 13th February last the vessel left Wellington for Lyttelton, to load wool for London, but, as stated above, was wrecked on the following day in Cook's Straits, not far from the former port. No mention is made of the cause of the wreck.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—A respectably-dressed young woman who gave the name of Amy Wager, alias Emily Young, has been brought before Admiral Hargood, at Worthing, charged with collecting charitable contributions by false pretences. She came into the town from Brighton a day or two previously and went about calling upon the inhabitants ostensibly for the purpose of raising money to obtain the admission of an orphan child into the "Home for Little Boys," at Horton Kirby, near Farningham, Kent. Enlisting the sympathies of charitable persons hereabouts by giving the name of the rector of the parish as authorising her efforts, and stating that the child whom she was trying to get into the "Home" resided at Broadwater, she had little difficulty in collecting a considerable sum of money in small amounts. In consequence of a communication to the inspector of police, three constables were sent out in the town to find her, and in the course of half an hour she was apprehended. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On Friday afternoon last week a shocking case of suicide occurred at the Ludgate-hill Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. It appears that about two o'clock a young man entered one of the water-closets at the station. Not seeing anything of him for some time, cabinspector Oates was prompted to look through the fanlight of the door, and there discovered the body lying, blood having flowed from a pistol-shot wound in the forehead. The report of the pistol was heard by the boy in attendance, who, however, took no notice of it, believing it to have proceeded from outside the station. A revolver was found with the chamber discharged lying on the deceased's knee. The underchief of deceased was marked W.B. A cigar case, cigar holder, two hotel bills—one from Stanley's Hotel, Lynton, and the other from the Red Horse, Stratford-on-Avon, with some other trifling articles, were found on his person. On a subsequent examination by the police the following articles were found. A silver lever watch, by Froham, Gracechurch-street, two £10 Bank of England notes, and a Crystal Palace season ticket, in the name of W. C. Bamstead, Stonely Villa, Clifton.

DEATH THROUGH GAROTTING.—An inquest was held on Monday at Guy's Hospital by Mr. Payne, respecting the death of a commercial traveller named Patching, who stated before his death that on the night of the 3rd of March, as he was passing along Roupell-street, Lambeth, about eleven o'clock at night, he was attacked by four men, who knocked him down and beat him in a very brutal manner. He was found by a cabman lying in the roadway, with his leg broken in two places, and died a few days since in the hospital. His wife stated that the only property that her husband missed was his snuff-box; no money was taken from him. The coroner said it was remarkable that such an outrage could occur in the public street without the police or anyone else hearing of it, and the friends of the deceased had not given any information whatever of the occurrence. He advised the jury to return an open verdict, and leave the police to follow the matter up if necessary. The jury adopted the coroner's suggestion.

THE ASSASSINATION OF A TIPPERARY MAGISTRATE.—A telegram on Saturday afternoon gave the news that Mr. Hugh William Bradshaw on Saturday had been shot dead, at Cappawhite, Philipstown, in the county of Tipperary. The murder appears to have been a most deliberate one. The shot was fired at Mr. Bradshaw on his own lawn at Philipstown House. He was killed instantly. The deceased was a magistrate of Tipperary, and one of its landed proprietors. Mr. Bradshaw's body was almost unrecognisable. After being shot, his head was battered in with some blunt instrument, and his throat cut across. He held 1,000 acres at Cappawhite. The *Freeman's Journal* states that he was a timid man, and avoided occasions of disagreement with the people. He recently brought some ejections, but they were afterwards withdrawn. It is not thought that there is any case against a farmer's son, who has been arrested, and the motive of the crime remains a mystery. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the town of Tipperary both referred to the occurrence in their sermons on Sunday, speaking highly of Mr. Bradshaw.

DRUNKEN FREAKS.—An inquest was opened at Carlisle on Monday evening before Mr. John Carrick, deputy coroner, upon the body of a cabman named Simpson, who was killed on Saturday night near that city in a rather mysterious way. He had been with a party of two men and two women to a neighbouring village, and was returning at night, but when about a mile from Carlisle he fell upon the road and broke his neck. Some of the party were the worse for drink, but the deceased, who was a man of temperate habits had only had a glass of whiskey and a glass of ale, so far as could be made out. Another man named Glendinning had also fallen off the cab and broken some ribs, and near him the driver's whip was found. Questions were asked by the deputy coroner with a view to ascertain whether there had been a struggle upon the cab, but nothing definite was elicited. One of the witnesses named Sowerby Matthews, who had been one of the party in the cab, was so drunk at the inquest that the deputy coroner ordered him out of the room. The inquest was adjourned. The fatal accident to the cabman gave rise to another casualty. As a man was driving to Carlisle on another cab for surgical aid he began flogging the horse, which kicked, and the driver had his leg broken.

MURDER IN BRECONSHIRE.—An atrocious murder was committed at a solitary farmhouse on the borders of Breconshire between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The farm is called Naut-y-derri, and the unfortunate victim was a widow, who was generally known to her neighbours as Mary Naut-y-derri, but whose proper name was Mary Morgan. She was last seen alive at a shop at Hirwain, the nearest village, at six o'clock on Saturday night, and on the following morning a neighbour, going into the house, found the deceased lying on the floor quite dead, her body burnt, and the smouldering embers of a quantity of hay which had been piled on her body. Her head was covered with a piece of carpet, and when this was removed, it was seen that a deep hole existed in the side of her head, and the other side was completely charred from the effects of the fire, which had evidently been ignited for the purpose of destroying the body, and probably of setting the house in flames. The deceased was of miserly habits, and was reputed to have a large sum of money in the house. This, no doubt, tempted the murderer, but he must have been foiled in his hope to secure it, for the sum of £5 was found concealed between the bed and the mattress of the deceased. The murderer is at present undiscovered.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for a review of volunteers on Whit-Monday next, the 17th of May, in Fenshanger-park, Herefordshire, the beautiful seat of Earl Cowper.

MR. BABBAGE, and other people also, will be glad to hear that General Menabrea has presented to the Italian Senate a bill prohibiting the illicit deportation of boys as organ grinders.

HENLEY Regatta is fixed for the 23rd and 24th of June, with the addition of the presentation prize, value twenty-five guineas, for four, without coxswains. Entries close on the 12th of June.

ANOTHER strike is reported in Belgium. It has occurred in the collieries of l'Epine and Trien-Kai-in, at Gilly. No disturbances have taken place, and the men, though refusing to work, do not appear inclined to resort to violence.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have accepted the tender of the Australian Meat Company (Limited), for whom Messrs. John McCall and Co. are the London Agents, for the supply of 200,000lb. of Australian preserved beef.

THE SECRETS OF THE OCEAN.—A few days ago Mr. Colley, of Filey, found on the sea coast, near Filey Brig, a beautiful gold ring, in which was set a bloodstone, bearing an engraved bear's head. About a mile from the same place, a row of artificial teeth, set in gold, was lately picked up.

MR. CHARLES J. KICKHAM and Mr. C. M. O'Keefe, two of the Fenian prisoners lately released, have commenced a series of articles in the columns of the *Irishman*, Mr. Kickham's being entitled "Ireland's Cause," and Mr. O'Keefe's "Recollections of Gael Life."

MR. SPEKE.—The *Bristol Times* says that the Rev. Benjamin Speke, whose mysterious disappearance excited such general interest and almost consternation throughout the kingdom some two years ago, is likely to appear in another and more pleasing character very soon, as a bridegroom, he being engaged to be married to a daughter of a Wiltshire squire.

A DEPUTATION from the West Ham Ratepayers' Association, accompanied by many members of the leading firms in the neighbourhood, and by some of the members of the local board of

health, had an interview with Mr. Hugesen, at the Home-office, on Monday, to oppose the purchase of Upton Park.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* announces that the King of Prussia will leave Berlin on the 18th of May for Bremen; thence he will proceed to the port of Jable to inspect the fortifications, and finally to Kiel, where he will review the armour-plated vessels.

A PERMISSIVE BILL INCIDENT.—About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last week an old man was conveyed in custody to the Northern Police-office, Glasgow, being drunk and incapable. He was found in this state at a table erected in front of a lamp at the head of Buchanan-street, where he was engaged in receiving signatures to the petition in favour of Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive Bill about to be presented to Parliament.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE was investigated by the same coroner at Poplar. Eliza Squires, a girl of eighteen, was recently engaged to be married to a young man named Cooke, but the match was broken off, owing to the opposition of the girl's mother. Last Sunday Cooke met the girl at a friend's house, and offered to see her home. On the way she threw herself into the Limehouse cut of the river Lea and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide whilst in a state of Temporary Insanity.

THE EARL OF FINGALL was found dead in his bed last week. The deceased, who had just completed his seventy-eighth year, represented Meath county in the Liberal interest in the first two Parliaments of William IV's reign, and succeeded to the peerage in 1836. His lordship was one of the moderate party among the Roman Catholics who adhered to Whig principles and opposed Ultramontane notions. He is succeeded by his eldest son Arthur James, Lord Killeen, who was born at Naples in 1819, and who was for some years in the 8th Hussars and served in the Crimea.

GARIBALDI has just written the following letter to a Working Men's association at Naples:—"Capra, 30th March—My dear friends,—I congratulate you on the success of your society; as one of your brethren, I am proud of it. But all progress will be neutralized by the shameful superstitions in which our populations are still plunged; consequently, in your programme you demand the worship of the true, and the downfall of the priests, who are the enemies of Italy. When that shall be attained, only will you be in the real career of progress.—Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI."

AN INQUEST has been held at Mile-end by Mr. Richards respecting the death of William Twigg, aged sixty-seven. The deceased was employed as a carpenter at Hoare's brewery for thirty years, and three years ago was pensioned off. He was unmarried, and had lodged for thirty-two years with his landlady, who lately removed to Woolwich, and refused to take him with her. He appears to have taken this so much to heart that he hung himself with a clothes line to the frame of a door in the back yard of a public-house. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide whilst of Unsound Mind.

THE EXETER PEOPLE were hoaxed on Saturday evening. Somebody had been to the expense of announcing by posters that there was to be a velocipede race for £50 in the city, and crowds assembled at the place indicated to see it. There was no race, but the crier informed the expectant sightseers that the mayor and magistrates had forbidden the race in the city, and that it would consequently take place at a later hour in a village a mile or two distant. Some hundreds of persons accordingly started for the village named, but on arriving there found they had been duped again.

THE CAMP AT COLCHESTER.—Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated at Colchester on June 2. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has granted leave of absence to Captain Leggett, brigade-major, Eastern district, until the latter end of the month. Major Inman, 2nd Battalion 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, performs the duties of brigade-major during Captain Leggett's absence. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Crean, ordered to Colchester for duty, has been attached to the 8th Depot Battalion. Sergeant Sheehan, 29th Regiment, has been transferred to the 1st Administrative Battalion Elginshire Rifle Volunteers as a drill instructor.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held on Monday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. In the absence of Mr. Dickens, who had been announced to preside, Sir Benjamin Phillips took the chair. The "Health of Mr. Charles Dickens, the President of the Institution," was warmly received, and Mr. Charles Dickens, jun., in subsequently proposing another toast, stated that, although his father had been seriously indisposed, there was no cause for alarm. It was true that he would not be able to appear in public as he had hitherto done; but his state of health would not in any way interfere with his usual literary labours.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCHANGE.—The *Petit Moniteur* says:—"Pius IX. received with his own hands the offerings presented to him by the different deputations. Among others the Pope received on the 10th an English nobleman, who presented his Holiness with a scull-cap filled with sovereigns. At the end of the tassel was a diamond of immense value. Having presented his magnificent offering, the Englishman added, with the usual pphism of his nation, that he gave the present on condition of getting the Pope's scull-cap in return. Pius IX. smiled, and saying the bell he ordered the servant to bring him another *calotte*. When brought he took off the one he wore and gave it to the Englishman, who put it into his pocket and retired, saying that he was never so pleased in his life."

DEPARTURE OF LONDON EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.—Last week 260 emigrants embarked on board the *Dacia*, lying in the Victoria Docks, for conveyance to Canada. Suitable provision was made on board the steamer for the accommodation of the emigrants, and the berths in the steerage were boarded off, forming, as it were, numerous cabins, in which there were several sleeping places. Among the company assembled to see the emigrants away were Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Rev. Canon Brown, Hon. Reginald Chapel, Mr. P. Cazenove, Mr. H. Kingscott, Rev. J. F. Kitto, Mr. J. Green, jun., &c. Captain Phillips, Mr. H. E. Britton, Alderman Salomons, M.P., &c. Half of the emigrants have been until recently in the employ of the Government at Woolwich, and more than 100 were selected by the committee from applicants in various parts of the metropolis.

SUPPRESSION OF PUBLIC BETTING.—It is stated that an order has been privately issued to prosecute all persons found dealing in "specs" or showing "spec" bills. The detectives are hard at work getting up information, and when they have got the names and addresses of persons who have signed against the law the police intend to institute a whole series of prosecutions. None of those concerned in the traffic of "spec" tickets are to be allowed to escape, and several hundred persons will be prosecuted. The police have resolved to put down the traffic with a strong hand. It is also stated that in about three weeks' time another series of prosecutions will be commenced, and the parties then assailed will be the agents on commission and the owners of betting exchanges.

A CASE OF INTEREST has just come before the magistrates at Exeter. A number of persons were charged with raking for cockles on the ground of the Exe Right Pier, and Oster Company at Kenton. The company's solicitor contended that the oyster fishery was private property, having been leased to the company by the Earl of Devon. The company had laid down a valuable lot of oysters, and the raking for cockles would destroy the young oysters. A great deal of evidence was given to prove that the oyster beds, which were distinctly marked out, were private property. On the other hand, it was contended that the defendants

had an immemorial right to rake for cockles in the estuary of the Exe, and also on the ground claimed by the Company. The bench inflicted a nominal fine on one of the defendants, and the rest consented to be governed by the decision.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY PUNISHED BY FINES.—A general order was specially issued from the Horse Guards on Saturday, notifying that the following scale of fines for drunkenness will for the future be enforced:—First and second acts, admonition or confinement to barracks at the discretion of the commanding officer. For every subsequent act of drunkenness—if within three months of former act, 7s. 6d.; if over three and within six months, 5s.; if over six and within nine months, 2s. 6d.; if over nine and within twelve months, company entry; if over twelve months, to be treated as the first act. When the four preceding acts have been committed in twelve months, 2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing amounts. The fines to be levied in colonial corps (the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment excepted) will in each case be one-half the amounts above specified, and the maximum daily stoppage is to be 2d.

UNION OF METROPOLITAN PARISHES.—A special meeting of the St. George's Vestry, Hanover-square, was held on Tuesday under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Howarth, chairman of the vestry, to consider the position of St. George's parish in relation to its union with the parishes of Fulham and Paddington. The unanimous feeling of the meeting was that the union of the three parishes named is prejudicial to the efficiency and economy of the parish system, and a resolution to this effect was adopted. Very strong objections were expressed to the proposed new union schools, it being stated that there is no real necessity for them. The system of forced unions between reluctant parishes was strongly reprobated; and the action of the Government in relation to the poor-laws was freely and unfavourably commented upon. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen at the offices of the Poor-law Board, to explain to that gentleman the views of the vestry.

LOYALTY TO THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.—A letter from Hanover, in the *North-Eastern Correspondence* says:—"I have already told you that the grand banquet which was to have been given at the Odéon to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Queen Maria could not take place in consequence of an interdiction pronounced by the Prussian police. In default of that fête the Hanoverian patriots were forced to confine themselves to sending to Hietzing an address of congratulation and a bouquet. Towards two o'clock a crowd of from 25,000 to 35,000 persons proceeded in silence to Herzenhausen, in memory of days gone by. At the same time a sort of corso was spontaneously organised, formed of about 60 carriages of all sorts, at the head of which were seen six calashes with four horses each, occupied by members of the Hanoverian nobility. Prussian society was also represented by two carriages containing police functionaries, and a great number of subordinate agents dispersed amongst the crowd."

THE STRIKES IN BELGIUM.—The *Organe de Mons* says tranquility continues to prevail in the Borinage, but the workmen are still on strike; and if the present situation is relatively satisfactory, serious apprehensions are entertained about the future. And these fears are justified by the fact that our colliers will shortly be denuded of all resources. The malcontents, in fact, are spending at this moment all the money they received last Saturday; in a few days they will be without bread, and not having worked for ten days will be unable to procure it. What will they do under such circumstances? The longer the strike lasts the worse becomes the situation; and the merchants of Borinage suffer enormously from the present state of things. The *Journal de Liège* says calm still subsists in our neighbourhood. In the last mine where a strike took place, namely, the Grand-Bac, workmen are coming in daily in great numbers to resume their occupations; on Monday morning 167 arrived, and yesterday 107. The *Musee* says the last troops at Seraing and in the neighbourhood returned on Monday evening to Liège.

LAMBETH PALACE GROUNDS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. Arthur Arnold that so far as he is at present advised by those whom he has consulted, who are interested in the welfare of the people of Lambeth, he believes that the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace are more really beneficial to the inhabitants of the district, if used according to the wise and liberal arrangement of his two predecessors, than if a portion of them were marked off for a recreation ground, open at all times to the public. The archbishop states that his predecessors have for some time past given permission for the use of the grounds for cricket, school feasts, &c., and that a vast number of persons have enjoyed the use of the ground for purposes for which it would have become useless if the plan which Mr. Arthur Arnold has suggested were adopted. Mr. Arnold, in reply, has expressed his regret at the decision at which his Grace has arrived, and points out that such a limited use of the ground is of no benefit whatever to the over-crowded poor of Lambeth.

A BODY of working men have devised for themselves a plan of emigration which promises better success than some of the rash schemes lately talked of. A society has been formed for raising a capital of £250,000 by shares of £1 each, payable by weekly instalments. The managers wrote to the governor and Legislature of Nebraska, and received the information they wanted, as well as the offer of a large tract of land at a merely nominal price. The society intend to colonize this tract, and by way of ascertaining the whole truth with regard to it they have sent out sixteen "pioneers," chosen by ballot. Should their report be favourable, other members will be balloted for, until the land has been properly divided. Here, then, is a "self-supporting" scheme of emigration, conducted without even a preliminary appeal to the public. The land allotted to each emigrant is, we presume, to be paid for gradually, but its original price will not render this obligation a heavy burden. The result of this experiment ought to be interesting to those who are contending that it is the duty of the Government to assist in the wholesale deportation of the working classes.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE CRIMEA is reported in the *Levant Herald* of the 19th inst. The royal party were conducted up the heights of the Alma by General Kotzebue and Dr. Russell. This was on Monday, the 12th. The night was passed on board the frigate, which had steamed down to meet and convey them back to Sebastopol. Tuesday was spent in going over the remains of the town and the fortifications on the south side, which were found to be in the same state of ruinous desolation as when vacated by the allies. From the Malakoff to the Redan, and thence down to Strilitzka on the sea, the long line of trenches and redoubts remains as the conquerors left it, untouched by anything but time and weather. A ride through the English cemeteries, and thence down the slopes of Inkerman to the Tchernaya, completed the day's round. On Wednesday Balaklava was visited, a short ride from which over the heights brought the party to the delightful valley of Bidair, where they lunched, and in the afternoon proceeded on to Orziana and Livadia. Here they were received by Count Shteynberg, chamberlain to the Emperor, who had been expressly sent from St. Petersburg to receive their Royal Highnesses. A ride round Livadia and on to Aloupka occupied Thursday, on the evening of which the Prince, before embarking, telegraphed his thanks to the Czar for his Majesty's hospitality. About 7 p.m. the frigate headed again for the Bosphorus, and, after an exceptionally calm passage, reached Buyukduday Bay about one hour on Friday evening, one of the quickest runs on record.

BIRTH IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A rather singular incident occurred a few evenings since on the Great Northern Railway.

A lady whose husband is possessed of a considerable estate in a northern county, finding herself in an interesting condition, summoned to a consultation at the family seat a celebrated London accoucheur. The doctor made the required visit, but the pressing appointments to which he was bound rendered it impossible for him to accede to the husband's urgent request that he would remain with his wife through her confinement. Ultimately, in order to have the advantage of this gentleman's skill, it was arranged that the lady should come to London and take up her residence at the Great Northern Hotel. Accordingly the parties left home on Sunday week with a local surgeon in attendance. All went gaily until the train reached Hitchin, when appearances presented themselves which made the medical man anxious to remove his patient from the railway carriage. The exigencies of railway travelling, however, afforded no time for more than a moment's consultation with the guard, and before any decided step beyond the removal of the husband to the next carriage could be resolved upon the train was again in motion towards London. Between Hitchin and King's-cross a "little stranger" was born, and for lack of other swaddling clothes the new comer was carried into the Great Northern Hotel in a copy of a newspaper. The mother was placed on a stretcher and carried across to the same hotel, where the most efficient attentions were immediately bestowed upon her by Madame Schumann, wife of the manager of the Great Northern Hotel, under whose care both mother and child are progressing favourably.

MARRIAGE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.—The facility with which the marriage tie may be dissolved in some parts of the United States is illustrated in the story of an Ohio woman, as related by the *Cleveland Herald*, March 26. This woman's married life began in 1861, when her husband enlisted in the Union army and was killed at Bull Run. Within a week she married another man, who was killed shortly afterwards in a street brawl. As she returned home from the funeral, much admiring her good fortune, No. 3 proposed to her, and the next day they were married. She did not like this one, and as he seemed to be rather tardy in following the example of his predecessors, she sued for a divorce and gained it. A few months passed and she married again, but once more the Courts were invoked to dissolve the tie. This brings the romance of love down to May, 1867, when No. 5 married the experienced wife, but after two months she disposed of him with the aid of the friendly Divorce Court. She re-married, was again divorced, and in February, 1868, married No. 7. This union lasted a year, when the persevering wife applied for another divorce, "and she is now anxiously waiting for No. 8." A better client than this no lawyer practising in the Divorce Court would desire. Her daughter by adoption is said to be likely to eclipse the reputation of the mother. In 1867 she married a brother of her mother's husband, "thus," as the *Cleveland* paper truly says, "mixing up the relation question fearfully." But she was capricious in her tastes, obtained a divorce, and married her second husband on the day her mother married No. 7. By the last accounts she has just been left a "grass widow" at the age of 17. This interesting family would be a credit even at Chicago.

VISIT OF WORKING MEN'S CLUBS TO NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The second of the series of visits of working men's clubs to buildings and public improvements in progress in London was made on Saturday last to the works of the new St. Thomas's Hospital, and was taken part in by about 70 members of the institutions affiliated to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. These visits were suggested to the council of the union by one of the council, Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A., architect, and they are connected with a more comprehensive scheme for excursions to places interesting from associations of art, history, geology, or otherwise; those excursions to be in each case under the charge of some one competent to point out the features deserving attention in the locality. The council look forward hopefully to educational results of some importance from the sphere of the union's operations that has been alluded to. Mr. Hall, as on the occasion of the inspection of the Holborn Valley improvement, took charge of the party. He was assisted by Mr. Bullivant, the clerk of the works. Before the inspection Mr. Hall gave a description of the general plan of the hospital, preceded by an explanation of the principles of arrangement and construction followed in the chief examples of the class of buildings. The explanation was aided by drawings, including large plans of St. Thomas's Hospital, lent by the architect of the building, Mr. Henry Currey. After the preliminary address, which occupied about an hour in delivery, the members of clubs were conducted by Mr. Hall and Mr. Bullivant up ladders, and round the building, explanations being given of different details of the construction as they were met with. The proceedings terminated with thanks to Mr. Currey, to Mr. Bullivant, and to Mr. Hall.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—Now that the strike among the Preston cotton weavers has assumed a definite character, some of the London trade societies have organized measures for procuring funds for the operatives whose interests are concerned in the agitation. At a meeting of the London Trades Council held last week the following resolution was adopted:—"That the council highly approve the efforts of the men of Preston to get the matter in dispute between them and their employers settled by arbitration, and also of the concession made by the men to their employers by offering to take 5 per cent. reduction in their wages rather than embarrass trade by a strike; and this council recommends the case to the sympathy and support of all the trade societies in the United Kingdom. At the same time the council feels that every laudable effort should be made to get the question settled without further contention." At the last meeting of the Operative Tailors' Protective Association it was resolved that handbills appealing to members of the trade for contribution to the Preston strike fund be printed and circulated. Mr. G. Drutt, who was president of the Tailors' Association during the long strike of 1867, urged that steps should be taken to assist the executive of the cotton operatives in Preston in what he characterized as the gigantic struggle in which they were unwilling participants. He did not forget that their own association was not yet released from embarrassment. At the same time he felt that every trades' unionist throughout the kingdom should make an effort to assist the men of Preston in the trying circumstances in which they were now placed. The position of the Preston operatives has been rendered exceptionally critical by the rumoured intention of the spinners and manufacturers of Blackburn and East Lancashire to reduce the wages of their workmen 5 per cent. Masters, in the meantime, seem quite indifferent as to the movements of the operatives, and are impressed with the idea that the strike is virtually at an end.

MR. EDMUND YATES is officially engaged in obtaining statistics and information from the principal provincial newspaper proprietors in connection with the proposed reduction of newspaper postage. The absurdity of the present rates of postage on printed matter is well illustrated by the fact that a magazine which weighs over four ounces requires only a penny stamp to go to either Africa, Alexandria, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Cairo, Canada, Egypt, Gibraltar, Holland, Honduras, Malta, Natal, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Panama, Prince Edward's Island, Suez, Tasmania, United States, and the West Indies. Whereas, according to present regulation, a two-penny stamp is required to send the same magazine to the nearest village. Could anything be more anomalous?

JOHN BILLINGS says: "I am violently opposed to ardent spirits as a beverage, but for manufacturing purposes I think a little of it tastes good."

VELOCIPEDOMANIA.

THE HOBBY-HORSES OF 1819.

THE velocipede mania, which now serves to amuse the quidnuncs of the day, is, as our readers may probably be aware, no new fashion. On the contrary, it really assumed in 1819, exactly half a century ago, the proportions of a downright epidemic. Hobby-horses, as they were then called, figured in the Park, and were then to be seen on every road. Dandies or not, all were infected with the prevailing hobby, and the popular caricatures of the day abound with allusions to it. An engraving is given in Wright's "History of the House of Hanover," of the Duke of York careering on a bicycle in his uniform as field-marshal, covered by the episcopal costume of his dignity as Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, in which the only difference from the modern velocipede seems to be that the feet act as propellers upon the ground, instead of on treadles, as in the present day. "Trivialities like these," adds Mr. Wright, "close one of the most extraordinary periods of our history."

THE "DANDY HORSE."

When the velocipede first made its appearance in England which was nearly half a century ago, the "Dandy Horse" was the suggestive designation bestowed on it. Who was the inventor of the new toy we have not been able to learn, nor

management of the machine became better understood its real capabilities began to be tested, and accomplished equestrians boldly undertook long journeys, and performed them, too, in a manner more or less satisfactory. One young gentleman, we remember, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, travelled to a town fifty miles distant in a single day; but it was noticed that he did not make the return journey by the same conveyance, but came back ingloriously on the top of the stage-coach. The truth was, that the common roads of that day were not at all adapted for such a mode of progress, especially when speed was an object; the Dandy Horse had no springs, and as a consequence the roughness of the roads was apt to register itself in a series of bodily bruises and contusions not at all pleasant to endure.

THE WINTER IN CANADA.—We now, says a correspondent, reach the end of one of the most extraordinary winters that Canada has ever seen. It has been remarkable first for the almost entire absence of severe cold, and secondly for the unprecedented quantity of snow which has fallen. The average snowfall in Canada during the past 20 years was 79·50in.; in 1861, which was noted for its unusual snowfall, it amounted to 99·58in., while this winter between the 17th of October, 1868, and the 23rd of March, 1869, the total snowfall was 165·86in., or more than double that of 1867-8. It is somewhat remarkable that while in the province of Quebec so

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—"A rather extraordinary marriage" (says a New York paper) "took place at York, York County, Pa., on the 25th of February. The bridegroom is sixty, and the bride over 100 years old. The parties never saw each other but once before the day of marriage, and it might be called a case of pure love at first sight. The bride is well known by many in this community, and is a popular personage where she resides. Many of the most prominent persons of York have called to pay their respects, making the aged pair presents, &c. She says, no more hardships now for her. She will live the new life which she has so auspiciously begun with comfort and ease, leaning on the strong arm of a doting and loving husband for support and consolation in all her troubles and trials." The following is the marriage notice: "On the 25th ult., by the Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Mr. Thomas Cromwell, of Chambersburg, to Mrs. Esther Oliver, of York, Pa. No cards."

FOXES SUCKLED BY A RETRIEVER.—A few days ago, as the gamekeeper of Glenogil was going his rounds, he observed a fox's earth, which to his experienced eye appeared to contain cubs. Being anxious to secure the little reynards, for future sport, he returned with assistance for the purpose of digging them out, in which, after considerable labour, he was successful, and had the satisfaction of securing three nice cubs, apparently about a fortnight old. But the most interesting part of the story remains to be told. A retriever bitch, which



THE SHOEBLACK'S BREAKFAST.—(SEE PAGE 1127)

is it by any means certain whether it was really invented at the above date or was simply a restoration of an old hobby. It began to be popular in the west of England about the close of the year 1820, and during the general excitement on the subject of the trial of Queen Caroline was made the medium of sundry political jokes of a very doubtful kind, with which the names of Brougham, Majocchi (my jockey), and others were whimsically connected. The machine consisted of two wheels, each about three-fourths of a yard in diameter, placed in the same line, one exactly following the other, their axles turning in strong iron frames fixed to a long wooden shaft above them, and parallel with their line of revolution. The shaft, which curved upwards in front and downwards in the centre, was fitted with a cushion or pad on which the rider rested his arms, and bore a saddle in the centre which he bestrode. The front wheel turned easily, like that of a modern perambulator, and its motions were regulated by means of a handle so placed that it could be grasped by both hands, while the arms rested on the pad, the width of which pad was about eighteen inches. The feet of the rider touched the ground, the height of his horse being so adjusted as to enable him to walk freely with it between his legs. There were no treadles, or any other mode of propulsion than by "punting" the ground, as it were, with the feet; and as the rider had to balance himself as he went along—for the horse would fall prostrate if unsupported—it was no easy matter for a novice to keep the saddle. As the

unusual a quantity of snow has fallen, in the neighbouring province of Ontario there has been, comparatively speaking, scarcely any. The storms seem to have swept across the counties of Carleton, Dundas, and Stormont, to have raged with violence in Vaudreuil, then crossing the St. Lawrence, to have passed across the open country towards Sherbrooke, and followed the line of the Grand Trunk Railway down to the seaboard. In many instances the snow has been piled up to the height of 20ft. or 25ft., and still falling in dense flakes, drifting to a height in some cases level with the tops of the station houses. An engine can plough her way through two or three feet of snow.

It is proposed that velocipedes suitable for ladies and children, and cheaper ones for workmen, should be constructed.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.—"She has had one of them six weeks in constant use for family work, and has great pleasure in recommending it to her friends. It gives the most unqualified satisfaction."—Mrs. McCLELLAND, 31, Peel-street, Sunderland, Dec 4th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

had accompanied her master—a neighbouring keeper who had come to assist in the capture—no sooner saw the cubs than she took them under her protection, allowed them to suckle her, while she licked and caressed them with as much care and tenderness as if they had been her own puppies.

THE TAILOR AND THE NABOB.—Before leaving Paris his highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal thought to keep off the cold by having his coats lined with fur. A Parisian tailor did the needful, but with the six coats forwarded a little bill for more than £5,000—not francs, but pounds, sterling. This modest demand the Nawab refused to pay, and the indomitable Frenchman followed his highness to England. Here, however, the fortune that favours the bold turned altogether against him. The Nawab's English friends declined to see him fleeced before their eyes. On reaching London the coats were examined by experts, who pronounced the furs to be worth comparatively nothing, and the tailor was glad eventually to compound his claim, by the cession of the furs and the payment of £200 or £300 on account of work done, loss of time, and partial deterioration of the furs.

A YOUNG woman in Chicago has invented a new branch of female usefulness. She advertises that she will "give lessons in etiquette, and the way of conversing with ladies, to any young gentleman who does not feel at ease in the society of the opposite sex. Tuition to lovers extra." She makes a specialty of proposals in various forms.

A ROMANCE AND A TRAGEDY.

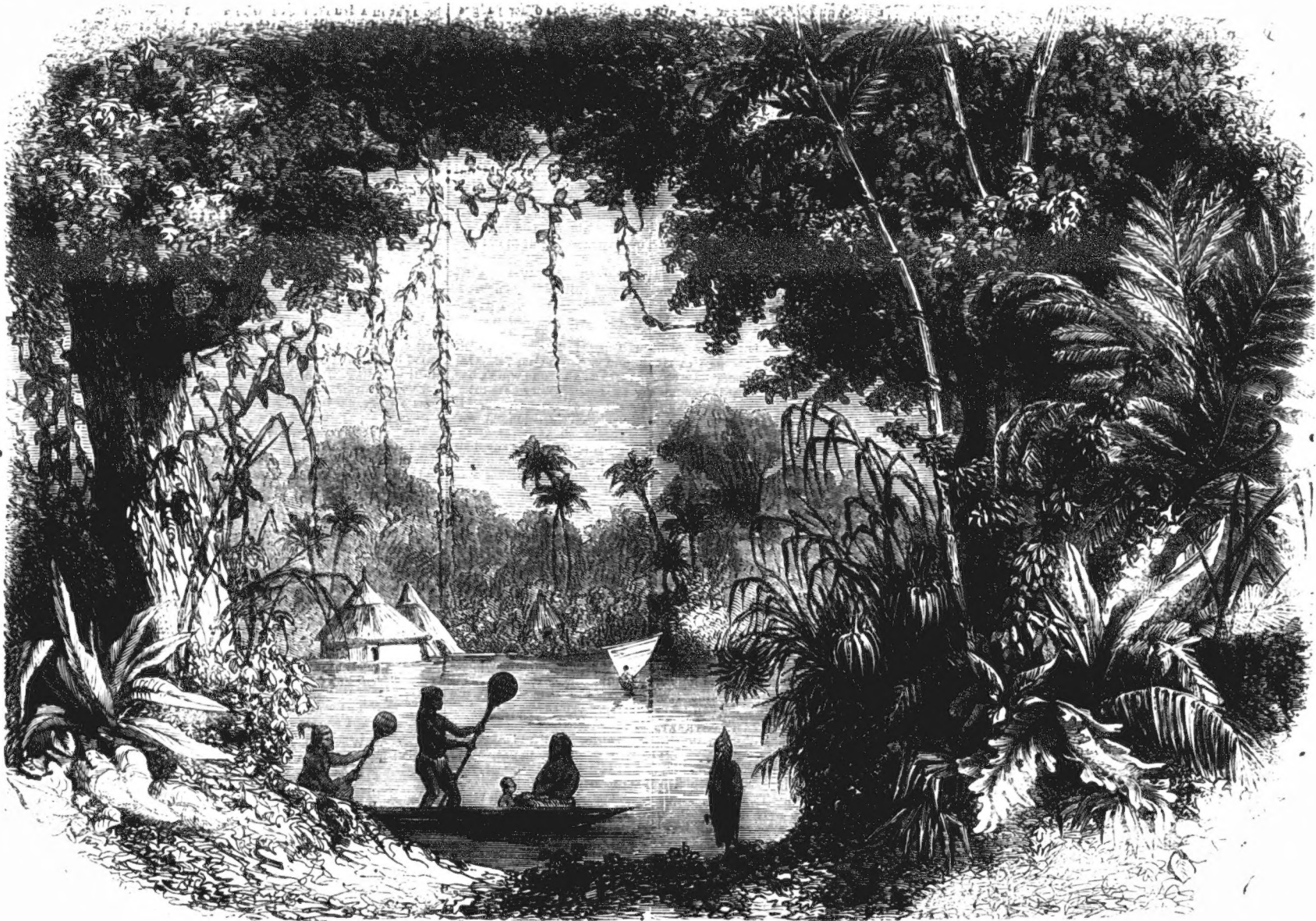
THE *Memphis Avalanche*, of the 8th inst., has the following:—In the country, at some distance from the Grand Gulf, reside two respectable families, those of Cushing and Andrews. Miss Andrews was a lovely girl of 17, well accomplished, and of unusually fascinating manners. Mr. Cushing's son, a youth of 20, had been attached to her from their early childhood, and as he grew older his affection became an ardent absorbing passion. A short time ago he made a formal offer of his hand, when, to his intense disappointment and mortification, his offer was firmly though courteously refused. He brooded over his ill-rewarded passion and became a prey to jealousy, and at length left the neighbourhood, vowing madly that he would come back and take his revenge. On Sunday last he returned, and riding up to Mr. Andrews' house he begged to see Miss Andrews at the door without alighting. She came out, when he suddenly produced a pistol, fired, shooting her through the body, and she fell on her face and died without a struggle. The murderer rode frantically away, but Miss Andrews's brother, breathing fury toward the murderer of his sister, sprang on a horse and followed. He came up with Cushing as the latter was crossing a creek and fired at him. Cushing jumped from his horse and took shelter in the bush. Andrews did the same. A parley ensued, and the two young men agreed to fight according to the code—to leave the cover, fire, advance, and fire, and again advance, firing until one of them should fall. At the first fire Cushing received a mortal wound in the left shoulder, but the men continued to near each other and fire until their revolvers

BRIGADE FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.

On Saturday evening the first of a series of brigades, a new feature connected with the volunteer movement, took place in Hyde-park, under command of Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces. The regiments consisted of the Queen's (Westminster), six strong companies, commanded by Earl Grosvenor, assisted by the Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d. Battalion, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Major Bushby, and Major and Adjutant Charter; the London Scottish, five companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho; the Inns of Court, four companies, commanded by Major Bulwer; and the 19th Middlesex, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hughes, M.P., seven companies—in all, 22 companies. This represented a brigade of about 1,200 men; and from the uniforms being nearly alike in colour—all of the light gray or drab—its appearance was exceedingly good, looking at a short distance—the kilted companies of the London Scottish being distinguished from all the rest—one large battalion. General Lindsay took the chief command, his aides being Col. Daubensy (one of the metropolitan inspectors of volunteers), and an officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, mounted. The four corps mentioned having been formed up in quarter distance column of battalions over towards the Marble Arch, awaited the arrival of the inspector-general, and on his reaching the front of the alignment gave the salute. The movements immediately commenced, and the force assembled was put through a variety of the most intricate brigade movements, but which were sadly marred and impeded by the

pointed nails are not to be procured. The canoe being paddled by one Indian close to the shoal, the other sweeps the rake through the mass, and brings it to the surface, teeth upward, with usually one, and often three or four, fish impaled on each tooth. By the repetition of this process many canoes are soon filled. The cargoes being landed, the further charge devolves upon the squaws, who have to do the curing, drying, and oil-making. They do not gut or in any way clean the fish, but simply pass long smooth sticks through their eyes, skewering on each stick as many as it will hold, and then lashing another piece transversely at the ends to prevent them from slipping off the skewer. The fish are then dried and smoked by being suspended in the thick atmosphere at the top of the sheds, and this smoke is sufficient to preserve them fresh without salting—a process which the Indians never apply to fish. When dry, they are carefully packed in cases of bark or rushes, and are stowed away out of the reach of children or dogs till winter. "I have never," says Mr. Lord, "seen any fish half as fat and as good for Arctic winter food as these little candle-fish. It is next to impossible to broil or fry them, for they melt completely into oil." They are so marvellously fat that the natives use them as lamps for lighting their lodges. For this purpose the dried fish is perforated from head to tail by a piece of rush-pith by means of a long needle made of hard wood. The wick is then lighted, and the fish burns steadily, with a sufficiently good light to read by. The candlestick is a bit of wood split at one end, with the fish inserted in the cleft.

When by heat and pressure these little fishes are trans-



VIEW ON THE RIO GRANDE.

were empty. When assistance arrived Cushing lay dead, with four bullets in his body. Andrews had received three shots in his breast. He was able to tell how the fight had taken place, when he also expired.

COD-LIVER OIL.

(From *Carols of Cockayne*.)

On the bleak shore of Norway, I've lately been told,
Large numbers of cod-fish are found,
And the animals' livers are afterwards sold
At so many "pennings" per pound;
From which is extracted with infinite toil,
A villainous fluid called cod-liver oil.

Now, I don't mind a powder, a pill, or a draught—
Though I mingle the former with jam—
And many's the mixture I've cheerfully quaff'd,
And the pill I have gulp'd like a lamb.
But then I envelope my pills in tin-foil,
And I can't do the same with my cod-liver oil!

In the course of my lifetime I've swallowed enough
To have floated a ship of the line,
And it's purely the fault of this horrible stuff
That I've ceased to enjoy ginger wine,
For how can you wonder to see me recoil
From a liquor I mix'd with my cod-liver oil?

There are few deeds of daring from which I should quail
There are few things I'd tremble to do;
But there's one kind of tonic that makes me turn pale,
And quite spoils my appetite too:
But you see, just at present, I've got none to spoil,
So I don't mind alluding to cod-liver oil!

people, there being no corps detailed to keep the ground. After nearly a couple of hours' drill, the various battalions having in the first instance been formed up in close column, marched past the general, each company opening out in the march to wheeling distance, giving an opportunity to the officers to show their efficiency in the new marching order in front of the alignment of their respective companies, instead of the captains being, as under the old system, on the right flank, and the subalterns in the rear of their companies. This movement, although exhibited for the first time in public, was performed so well, notwithstanding the obstacles before referred to, as to elicit marks of approbation from the general, who, at the conclusion, called the mounted officers around him, and requested them to express his satisfaction to the officers and men under their command, taking into consideration the difficulties by which they were surrounded.

A MARINE CANDLE.

There is found on the coasts of British Columbia, Russian America, and Vancouver's Island, a little fish not larger than a smelt, clad in glittering armour, which is fat almost beyond conception. It is popularly known as the candle-fish, but its scientific name is *Salmo Pacificus*. Mr. Lord has carefully studied the habits and manners of this fish, and the uses to which it may be applied. Living with the Indians, he joined their excursions against the candle-fish, which, sporting in the moonlight on the surface, gave to the waters the resemblance of a vast sheet of pearly waves. To catch them, the Indians use a monster comb or rake six or eight feet long, composed of a piece of pine-wood, with teeth made of bone, if sharp-

formed into a liquid oil, and the Indian drinks them instead of burning them, he supplies his own body with a highly carbonaceous fuel, which is burned slowly in his lungs and keeps up his animal heat. Without a full supply of some such food he would perish in the cold of a long Northern winter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 24.

The King and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have left for Corfu.

Prince Frederick of Denmark, being ill, remains at Athens.

By order of the Ministry of Finance, and with the consent of the Bank, a considerable amount of paper money has been withdrawn from circulation, thus reducing the last loan by almost one-half.

BRINDISI, April 28.

It is stated their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will probably leave Corfu for Brindisi on the 1st of May in her Majesty's ship *Adriadne*.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 21, Evening.

The journeymen carpenters of this city, to the number of 2,000, have struck work. Public order has not been disturbed.

BERLIN, April 22.

The International Conference of Delegates from associations for the care of wounded in time of war and of other invalided soldiers was opened here to-day in the presence of the Queen of Prussia. 160 delegates attended.

BERLIN, April 23, Evening.

At the second sitting of the International Conference on the subject of the care of the wounded in war, paragraph 3 of the programme, which relates to voluntary aid for the wounded in naval warfare, was discussed. The committee's proposals to employ vessels for rendering assistance during and after the fighting, and also to recommend the use of a yellow flag as a signal of distress, were adopted.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 21.

The pacification of the insurrectionary districts is reported to be progressing.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, April 25.

A Mazzinian Centre, in correspondence with the conspirators at Milan, has been discovered to-day here. A quantity of arms, bombs, and proclamations have been seized, and several arrests have been made.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, April 26.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the Palatine Archduke Joseph took place yesterday; the weather was most favourable. In the evening Count Andrassy gave a grand ball, at which the Emperor and Empress and three archdukes were present. Their Majesties remained about an hour and a half at the ball.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

SYDNEY, March 30.

The New South Wales Parliament will be prorogued on April 2.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has laid the foundation stone of a statue to Captain Cook.

The *Galatea* sails for New Zealand on the 1st April. Advice from New Zealand state that the rebel natives have committed further outrages upon settlers, but have been severely punished. A great meeting had been held, at which it was resolved to petition the Queen for assistance against the rebels.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.

CALLAO, March 28.

Peru had agreed not to molest Spanish merchant vessels with Ecuadorian passports entering Peruvian waters for trade, so long as Spain undertakes no new act of hostility.

A revolutionary insurrection broke out in Guayaquil on the 19th March, but was suppressed with a loss of 300 lives. Order was established, but the authorities were uneasy, and business was at a standstill.

A measure is before the Mexican Congress for pardoning and restoring the rights of citizenship to all Maximilian's supporters. It is generally thought it will be carried.

Baroness von Kettelhodt, widow of Baron von Kettelhodt, who was killed by the insurrectionists, had died at Jamaica.

Felix Tejada, a youth of fifteen, had been shot as a rebel by the Spanish Cuban Government. A sensation was caused by the heroism and patriotism displayed by him at the execution.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

AMONG the cricketing novelties of the approaching season we are promised an eleven, or rather a sixteen of clowns. They will endeavour to bring this old English game into disrepute by appearing in their professional costume.

An oyster was recently fished up at Stamford, Connecticut, which contained 127 pearls; and one at New Haven which had 293, varying in size from that of a buckshot to a mustard seed.

A NOVEL mode of dunning, lately introduced in New York, is to hire a chaise painted in flaming red letters "Collector's Chaise," in which the collector makes his daily rounds to the domiciles of slow-paying debtors. In very obstinate cases, and when the debtor lives in a fashionable house, this chaise, with its glaring label, is kept standing in front of the premises several hours a day.

A VETERAN teacher of the violin was once remonstrated with, we are told in the *Musical Standard*, by the mother of a pupil who gave no indications of progress on the instrument. Taking this as a reflection upon himself, the teacher said, "I am afraid your son has not got a musical ear." "Yes," replied the mother, "he has two ears." "And so has a donkey," rejoined the tutor.

A GENTLEMAN and wife wish to find a bedroom in a comfortable house near Regent's-park. Must have no objection to a dog. What a droll proviso! But then if the bedroom has no objection to the dog, the dog may have an objection to the bedroom. "Wanted partial board (full board on Sundays) and residence in a respectable small family, where there are no lodgers &c. Terms inclusive, 12s. or 14s. a week." Cool, that—very. What a very hospitable and liberal lodger!

LAW AND POLICE.

STEALING MEAT FOR A FEAST.—On Tuesday, Martha Tibbs, aged twenty-three, described as "a remarkable-looking, dissipated woman," who said she lived in Flower and Dean-street, a notorious thieves' haunt in Spitalfields, was charged with stealing 22lbs. of prime beef from a butcher's shopboard. When taken into custody she said she had meant to cook the beef for dinner, and had invited a party with the intention of giving them "a good feed of roast beef." She was sentenced to ten days' hard labour.

DIVORCE OF AN ACTRESS.—In the Court of Divorce the cause of Goodman v. Goodman was heard before Lord Penzance, without a jury. The petitioner is an actress, and has always had good engagements both in London and the provinces. She married the respondent, who was described as a betting man, in June 1857, and they lived together until 1864, when the respondent finding that his wife had obtained a protection order, and that he could obtain no more money from her, deserted her, and subsequently lived with another woman. Mrs. Goodman now prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery, cruelty, and desertion. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner. There was no defence, and the court granted a decree nisi with costs.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In an action for breach of promise, Hale v. Ruthin, tried in the Bail Court, on Monday, the defendant, in addition to the usual pleas, pleaded infancy. The counsel for the plaintiff contended with regard to this plea that a minor could contract for necessities, or anything that was for his own advantage. Mr. Justice Mellor asked whether a wife came within the meaning of necessities for an infant; the counsel replied, "that must depend upon circumstances." The defendant's counsel submitted that the point was whether in a case of breach of promise one infant could sue another. The plaintiff was non-suited, and Mr. Justice Mellor, after consulting the other judges, said there was no point in the case that need be reserved for further argument.

A NOBLE DOG.—Robert Andrews, aged twenty, of 61, Lamb's Conduit-street, an apprentice to a grocer, having had a quarrel with his parents, threw himself into the ornamental water in the Regent's Park on Monday afternoon. A groom to Captain Talbot, of the 1st Life Guards, who was taking his master's dog, a young retriever, to give it a bath, saw the young man plunging about in the water feet uppermost, and told the dog to fetch him out. The dog jumped into the water, and seized the young man by the leg of his trousers; but appearing to feel that it could not get him ashore that way, dived down, took hold of his coat collar, and pulled him to the bank, where he was attended to by the police, acting under the directions of a medical gentleman. It was more than an hour before the young man could be said to be out of danger. He was brought up on Tuesday morning at the Marylebone police-court and remanded.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—At the Westminster police-court on Monday a servant girl named Elizabeth Pemberton was charged with stealing jewellery. Mr. Soames, a pawnbroker in the Fulham-road, said he was informed two months ago that a diamond and ruby ring which he had sold to a lady had been stolen. On Saturday night the prisoner came to his shop and offered to pledge two rings and a brooch for 7s. One of the rings he immediately recognised as the one which had been stolen, and the prisoner not giving a satisfactory account of how it came into her possession, he gave her into custody. It was stated that the lady to whom the jewellery belonged was very aged, and had conscientious scruples about prosecuting. The prisoner said she found the articles while sweeping the floor of a room in the house where the old lady lived, and not knowing whom they belonged to she took them to the pawnbroker's to ascertain what they were worth. She was remanded.

THE TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE BOOKS.—A few night ago the police entered two houses in Wynd-street and seized large quantities of obscene books and pictures. It appeared necessary to take great precautions before entering, for a body of constables was stationed at each end of the street, and this unusual demonstration of force attracted a great crowd. After having taken the books to Bow-street, the police apprehended a man named Harrison. Harrison was brought up at Bow-street police-court and committed for trial. Mr. Flowers said he had no alternative but to admit him to bail. To this the police strongly objected. They said the trade was so profitable that those who practised it could afford to forfeit their recognizances. Inspector Brennan said the last man he apprehended had absconded, and he had no doubt the present defendant would do the same. Ultimately the bail was fixed at £800, the prisoner himself in £400 and two sureties in £200 each.

GAMBLING IN THE STREETS.—At Marlborough-street on Monday morning William Warnford, described as "a low looking lad," was charged with gambling with cards in the street on Sunday. A policeman stated that he saw the prisoner playing for money with cards with five small boys at the corner of Brewer-street. The cards, which were found on him when taken into custody, were all marked. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he was sorry to say that a similar thing had been done at great clubs before now. The magistrate added that he was happy to say that power was given him to deal with the prisoner under the new Act as a vagrant, and in that way he should certainly deal with him, and commit him for fourteen days, without a fine, with hard labour. The prisoner's conduct was not only mischievous in taking away small boys' money, but it led them into habits of gambling. Several boys were also charged with Sunday gambling and fined 10s. each, Mr. Tyrwhitt expressing his intention of imposing higher fines in future.

LORD A. P. CLINTON'S BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. Commissioner Bacon gave judgment in this case on Wednesday. In doing so he said the accounts filed showed that in the year before his bankruptcy the bankrupt had lost at play at Homburg, £500; at Wiesbaden, £150; at Spa, £350; on the Derby, £250; at Brighton races, £180. In the same year he had also spent £80 as three weeks' expenses in Paris; travelling cabs, hotel bills, carriage hire, and theatre and opera boxes, £420; keep of horses and servants, £200; pocket money, £100 and other items. A man with an income of £400 a year and no more, and owing many thousands to creditors, who lost at public gaming tables and horse races more than £1,500 in one year, could not be considered otherwise than guilty of rash and hazardous speculation and of unjustifiable extravagance. His honour, therefore, ordered the bankrupt to be discharged only upon condition that he should set aside yearly £100 for his creditors. If such payments were not made the order to be null and void—the first quarterly payment to be made three months hence.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—Two lads named Wallace and Barber were charged at the Greenwich police-court on Wednesday with breaking into the larder of a house at Lee and stealing a quantity of bottles. Both prisoners had been previously convicted of felony, Barber having made his appearance at the court four times within the past fortnight. When the case came on a police inspector informed the magistrate that for the previous two hours the police-station had been surrounded by nearly all the young thieves in the neighbourhood, who were very anxious to hear the decision in the case of the prisoner Wallace, who was regarded as one of their leaders. Mr. Patterson said it was useless passing sentences of short terms of imprisonment in such cases. The prisoners, when not in goal, were scarcely ever out of the dock of first court. He should sentence them each to two months' imprisonment in Maidstone goal, and at the end of that time they would each be detained in a reformatory for five years. The prisoners, on hearing their

sentence, commenced crying loudly, and their companions outside the court quickly disappeared.

ANOTHER BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At the Southwark police-court on Monday the treasurer and secretary of the Pride of Bermonsey Friends of Labour Loan Society were summoned by one of the members to show cause why they refused to pay him £9 10s., which sum he had deposited and had given the usual notice to withdraw. The treasurer said that he could not pay the complainant the sum demanded, inasmuch as there were other claimants before him. Unfortunately for the society they had had a dishonest secretary who had lent money to his own friends, who were defaulters. The magistrate thought they had better wind up the society. The secretary said that they had gone through the books and found that £109 10s. was due to the society, and when that was got in there would be a surplus of £43 odd. The notices of withdrawal came in quicker than the funds, and the complainant must wait until it came to his turn. The magistrate observed that it was quite clear that the defendants were willing to pay. He thought it better, therefore, to adjourn the case for a month, and he advised the defendants to communicate with Mr. Tidd Pratt, who, he was sure, would assist them in winding up the society.

IMPORTANT TO TENANTS.—At the Greenwich police-court, Richard Freeman was summoned for having unlawfully ejected a man named James Vine, who was in possession of the house occupied by the defendant by virtue of a warrant from the landlord for arrears of rent. The complainant said he went into possession of the defendant's house on a warrant for £13 15s. the arrears of rent, between one and two o'clock in the day. At half-past ten the defendant tendered him £14 0s. 6d., but he told him he required £14 3s., viz. £13 15s., the arrears of rent, 3s. the levy, and 5s. two days' "possession" money at 2s. 6d. per day. The defendant refused to pay any more than he had offered, and brought in a drunken man who turned Vine out of the house. The defendant's solicitor said his client had tendered the rent and the amount of legal expenses which had been incurred, and Vine having refused to accept it he became a trespasser, and was properly ejected. Mr. Maude asked the complainant how he came to charge two days' possession money when he had only been in possession eight hours. Vine replied that it was always the practice, if paid after sunset, to charge for another day. Mr. Maude told the complainant he was wrong in his law. The Act of Parliament said nothing about sunrise and sunset, and limited the charge to 2s. 6d. per day. Everything had been tendered which could be legally claimed, and the summons would therefore be dismissed.

THE HAYMARKET NUISANCE.—Two or three more charges against refreshment-house keepers in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket for harbouring women of bad character were heard before Mr. Knox on Saturday at Marlborough-street. In the first case Mr. Knox inflicted a penalty of £5 in order that the defendant might appeal if he were inclined to do so. Mr. Knox said he wished to speak with all respect of Sir W. Baskin, taking into account his character and attainments, but he wished to ask that judge if it was his deliberate intention to adhere to the decision he had given, for if he did so it would be necessary to represent the matter to the Secretary of State and advise him that the law as it stood had broken down, and that nothing effectual could be done until it is altered. At present all he (Mr. Knox) could do was to give the quarter sessions an opportunity of reconsidering and possibly of reversing their decision. In the other cases, which were two separate charges against Rose Barton, keeper of a refreshment-house in Jermya-street (late known as Kate Franks), the magistrate inflicted the reduced fine to 10s. in order that the conviction might be taken to the sessions. On being told, however, by the solicitor for the defendant that, owing to technical obstacles, it would be impossible to get an appeal to the quarter sessions before the 24th of July, Mr. Knox said that would be too late for Parliament to deal with the matter. The night-house keepers must therefore go on their own way; the police might give up their supervision and refrain from taking out summonses, as he certainly should decline to convict. He should cancel the three convictions that day and dismiss the summonses; he was powerless and disinclined to enforce what for seven years had been considered as law, but which had been suddenly upset at quarter sessions.

VOLUNTEERS.

SWEET Amy said, with pleading eyes,
"Dear Charley, tell me (will you?)
The words I've heard your captain say—
I should so like to drill you!"

"What, Amy, pet, you take command!
Well! Amy, I'm quite willing:
In such company as yours
I can't have too much drilling."

"Stand over there, and sing out clear
Like this, 'Squad, stand at ease!'
"Oh, Charles, you'll wake papa upstairs,
Don't shout like that, dear, please."

"I stand at ease like this, you see,
And then I scarce need mention,
The next command you'll have to give
Is, 'Now then, Squad—attention!'"

"Now, Amy, smartly after me,
You're sure, dear, it don't bore you?
'Forward!'—'Quick March!'—'Halt!'—'Front!'—
'Right dress!'"

There now, I'm close before you.

"Present arms!" Well, it does look odd—
(You don't believe I'd trifle!)—
We hold our arms straight out like this
In drill without the rifle."

"Now say, 'Salute your officer!'"
"Oh, Charles, for shame, how can you?
I thought that you were at some trick,
You horrid cheating man, you."

Charles "ordered arms" with out command,
She smoothed her rumpled hair,
Pouted and frowned and blushed—and then—
Said softly, "As you were!"

SOMETHING LIKE A NUGGET.—The large nugget of Australian gold found by two Cornish miners in the Donolly district, and which realized £9,600, has been shipped for this country in the ship *Reigate*.

A WOMAN in one of the census districts on Long Island gave to the enumerator the names of twenty of her children, and then said she believed there were two or three more, but she couldn't just then remember their names.

THE oldest man in the world has just died in Poland. He was named Semen, and lived in Podolia on the estate of the Princess Cretwertska. He recounted the events of 1767, when he was a soldier. He had just entered his 139th year. *Le Siècle* says that at eighty his hair was quite white, and afterwards became of a brown shade.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

WHAT is smaller than a mite's mouth?—Its tongue.

WHAT is generally the favourite note of a public singer?—A tenor (tenner).

WHY is a gnat like a slanderer?—Because he is a backbiter.

WHY is a beautiful woman like a pair of bellows?—Because she kindles a flame.

WHEN is a man over head and ears in debt?—When he has not paid for his wig.

WHY is a chicken crossing the road like a burglar?—It is a fowl (foul) proceeding.

WHY are the nose and chin not likely ever to agree?—Because words often pass between them.

WHY are handmaiden laundresses a sign of public rejoicing?—Because they are belles wringing (bells ringing).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Being kissed to death by a pretty girl.

WHY are a lady's earrings like men in debt?—Because they are in arrears (her ears).

WHY is a windy orator like a whale?—Because he often rises to *spout*.

WHY is the letter O like the Equator?—Because it is a circle dividing the globe into two equal parts.

WHAT is the difference between a man going upstairs and one looking up?—The one steps upstairs and the other stares up steps.

WHY is a contented man of great wealth like a ghost?—Because he is a *happy rich'un* (apparition).

How many wives does the marriage-service allow?—Sixteen: four (for) better, four (for) worse; four (for) richer, four (for) poorer.

AN American editor makes the following announcement:—"Several deaths unavoidably delayed till next week."

WHAT is the difference between a person late for the train, and an assiduous schoolmistress?—The one misses the train, the other trains the misses.

A TRAVELLER coming up to an inn door, said, "Pray, friend, are you the master of the house?" "Yes, sir," answered Boniface, "my wife has been dead these three weeks."

VERY POLITE.—"Sir, do you mean to say that I speak falsely?" said a person to a French gentleman. "No, sire, I say not that; but, sire, I say you walk round about the truth very much."

WHY are ladies like churches?—1. There is no living without them. 2. There's many *aspire* (a spire) to them. 3. They are objects of *adoration*.

4. They have a *loud clapper* in their upper story.

SATISFACTORY DEFINITION.—A little girl asked her sister "what was *chaos*, that papa read about?" The older child replied, "Why, it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

"PAPA," said a little boy, "ought the master to fog me for what I did not do?" "Certainly not, my boy," replied the father. "Well, said the little fellow "he did to-day when I didn't do my sum."

AN IRISHMAN.—"Isn't it pleasant to be surrounded by such a crowd of ladies?" said a pretty woman to a popular lecturer. "Yes," said he; "but it would be pleasanter to be surrounded by one."

WHAT a fine head your boy has!" said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?" "Yes, father," replied the boy, "teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."

"WHY, Charley," said a Yankee to a negro preacher, "you can't even tell me who made the monkey." "Oh, yes I can, massa!" "Well, who made the monkey?" "Why, massa, the same one made the monkey that made you."

A GENTLEMAN met a half-witted lad on the road, and placing in one of his hands a sixpence and a penny, asked him which of the two he would choose. The lad replied he would not be greedy, he would take the smallest.

A DRUNKEN fellow having sold all his goods except his feather bed, at last made away with that too; when being reproved for it by some of his friends, "Why," said he, "I am very well, and why should I keep my bed?"

MOVING.—According to an American paper, a man in the country says that he moved so often during one year that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet in order to be tied and thrown in.

AN old toper, who had attended the Polytechnic, where the learned Professor caused several explosions to take place from gases produced from water, said, "You don't catch me putting much water in my liquor after this. I had no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take much of it."

AN observing individual in a very healthy village, observing the sexton at work in a hole in the ground, inquired what he was about. "Digging a grave, sir." "Digging a grave! Why I thought people didn't die often here—do they?"

"Oh, no, sir; they never die but once."

SOMETHING SOFT.—A Shropshire farmer went along with his son to a tea-party. A young female happened to be there, with whom the farmer wished his son to become acquainted. He told him to go and speak to her. "What shall I say to her, feythur?" asked his son. "Why, say soft things, Johnny." Johnny, with great simplicity, looked her in the face, and said, "Mashed turnips, Miss."

TIT FOR TAT.—A traveller by bus to London had contracted to pay 1s. for his fare to the Bank. On arriving at the Flower Pot, in Bishopsgate-street, the conductor opened the door and said, "Ye goes no farder, sir." "Why, you told me," said the other, "that you went to the Bank."

"Ye call this the Bank, sir." "Oh, very well," said the passenger, giving him sixpence; "I call that a shilling." The fellow was so taken back that he could not say a word, only calling out to the driver, "I say, Bill, if that ere chap hasn't a rum-un, I'll be blowed."

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FOOL.—Two men, the one a philosopher and the other a fool, were in the service of the same master, and both

slept in the same bed, the philosopher lay on the outside. One morning, having overslept themselves, the master, coming with a whip, flogged the philosopher, who happened to be the nearest to his entrance into the room. "This I will avoid another time," said the philosopher to himself. On the next night, therefore, he changed sides with the fool. In the morning they again transgressed, and the master came to chastise them; but reflecting that he had before whipped the man that was nearest, he thought it but just the other should feel his displeasure likewise; accordingly he went to the other side of the bed, and his blows fell again upon the poor philosopher; thus confirming by his example the general truth, "the wisest cannot avoid their fate."

"SKY-LIGHTS."—The Sun, Moon, and Stars. BETTER THAN A DOZEN.—"How many children have you?" asked a gentleman of one of his labourers, looking around in surprise upon the family.

"Better than a dozen, Sir."

"I only make out eleven," said the gentleman.

"Faith, an' isn't that better than a dozen, Sir, when one has to feed 'em?" exclaimed the happy father.

"BOARDING ROUND."

A COUNTRY SCHOOL MASTER'S DIARY.

Monday.—Went to Board at Mr B—'s; had a baked gander for dinner; supposed from various venerable appearances to have been one of the first settlers of Vermont; made a slight impression on the patriarch's breast. Supper—cold gander and potatoes; went to bed and dreamed of having eaten a quantity of stone wall.

Tuesday.—Cold gander for breakfast, swamp tea and some nut cake—the latter some consolation. Dinner—one leg, etc., of the gander done up warm. Supper—the other leg, etc., cold; dreamed I was a mud-turtle, and got on my back and could not get over again.

Wednesday.—Cold gander for breakfast; could eat nothing. Dinner—wings, etc., of the gander warmed up; did my best to destroy them for fear they should be left for supper. Supper—hot Johnny-cakes; felt greatly revived.

Thursday.—Cold gander again; much discouraged to see the gander not half gone. Went visiting for dinner and supper.

Friday.—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr B—'s; cold gander and hot potatoes—the latter good; ate three and went to school contented. Supper—cold gander and no potatoes, bread heavy and dry.

Saturday.—Cold gander, and hot Indian Johnny-cake; did very well. Dinner—cold gander again; weighed and found I had lost six pounds the last week, grew alarmed; had a talk with Mr B—, and concluded I had boarded out his share.

"SLEEPING IN CHURCH."

One of our preachers mentioned seeing six hundred people asleep at one time while in church.

O or their devoted heads, While the law thundered, Snugly and heedlessly Snored the six hundred, Great was the preacher's theme, Screwed on was all the steam, Neither with about nor scream Could he disturb the dream Of the six hundred.

Terrors to right of them, Terrors to left of them, Terrors in front of them— Hell itself plundered Of its most awful things Weak minded preacher flings— Kindly he spoke, and well All on deaf ears it fell, Vain was his loudest yell Volley'd and thundered; For, caring—the truth to tell— Neither for heaven nor hell Snored the six hundred.

Still with redoubled zeal, Still he spoke onward, And, in a wild appeal, Striking with hand and heel— Making the pulpit reel, Shaken and thundered— Called them the church's foes— Threatened with hand and heel— Faintly the answer rose (Proof of their sweet repose) From the united nose Of the six hundred.

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